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ART. 1. *The Sylphs of the Seasons, with other Poems.* By W. Allston.  
London. W. Pope. 1813. 12mo. pp. 164.

**P**OETRY and painting are kindred arts. A refined sensibility to beauty and deformity, a voluptuous relish for the luxury of nature, and an exquisite perception of the shades of character and sentiment, are essential to the attainment of excellence in either. The same fervour of fancy is requisite to both. The painter's, as well as

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,  
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to  
heaven,

And as imagination bodies forth  
The forms of things unknown,—

the artist's pencil no less than

— the poet's pen,

Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing  
A local habitation, and a name.

The resemblance between the professions, holds, too, in another point,—mere enthusiasm is incompetent to portray its own conceptions however vivid,—a great painter and a great poet must alike be formed by study and institution. The elementary course of their education is parallel. Expansion is given to the same powers of mind;—the same models are held up to their admiration;—similar passions are to be delineated by each, and both are intent to catch the living features. It is only in the application of principles to practice, that their paths diverge. Versification and colouring, plot and perspec-

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tive, are the mechanical branches which constitute the difference of their arts.

The rank of painting is, however, subordinate to that of poetry. Its powers are restricted by the laborious process of their exhibition, and when drawn out with the utmost skill and force, are still limited in duration of scene to an instant of time. It is for this reason, probably, that poetry is always in advance of painting; and that it is so, is, again, the motive which induces the latter so often to borrow hints from the creations of the former.

Considering the proximity of these two links in the *commune vinculum* of the arts which humanize society, it is somewhat remarkable that instances of their combination in individuals should so rarely occur. That it is the business of an ordinary life to attain to eminence in either line, is, to be sure, a strong ground with the candidate for fame for confining his efforts to effecting a proficiency in the single path he may have selected, by which to reach the summit of his ambition. But when we reflect that it is not common minds that court renown, and that talent alone can ensure it, we cannot but wonder that the elastic bound of genius does not oftener overleap the slender barrier that separates these congenial pursuits. Michael Angelo,

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indeed, was not content to be the greatest painter and statuary in the world. To show what he might have been, would he have resigned his pallet and his chisel, he has left a collection of sonnets and canzonets not unworthy of Petrarch. His imitators, however, are as few in this respect, as they are numerous in every other.

These observations have been excited by the volume before us, which brings with it two recommendations, to neither of which can we ever be indifferent,—it is the production of a countryman and an artist. And here we cannot refrain from congratulating ourselves on the high distinction in the Fine Arts, which American genius has achieved in the British metropolis. Our compatriots West, Copley, Stuart, and Trumbull, occupy the first rank in the phalanx of living painters, whilst Allston, Leslie, &c. keep pace with the proudest of their competitors in the honourable career of their profession. Nor are we ashamed of Mr. Allston as a bard. Poetry appears to have been resorted to by him as a recreation,—*laborum dulce lenimen*,—and his pieces partake, principally, of the character of elegant amusement. The delicacy of his *tact* has kept him back from the vulgar extravagances of the fashionable metrical romance writers. He saw that freebooters, ravishers, and assassins, ignorance, atheism, and profligate atrocity, were equally unworthy objects of representation on paper or on the canvass. He knew that agreeable imitations of nature were the only legitimate objects of the fine arts, and scorned to prostitute a handmaid of the muses to ruffian desires. Mr. Allston's effusions are sportive but chaste, lively but moral; and are every where indicative of a purity of feeling, that sometimes approaches to fastidiousness. His poetic fame will not probably eclipse his professional reputation, though we are much deceived if his poetical studies have not materially contributed to his proficiency in the graphic art.

"The Sylphs of the Seasons," which gives its title to the volume, is a pleasing little allegory, in which the charms of the 'varied year' are fancifully depicted. The poet recounts a vision, wherein he had been transported in imagination to an enchanted castle, in a fairy land, where all the Seasons reigned in gay confusion, and—

Where every Season seemed to shed  
Her own peculiar hue.

On blowing the 'bugle horn,' the 'portals' open and the poet enters. He is hailed on his arrival, in a seraphic voice, as 'Nature's chosen Child,' destined to rule over this lovely domain. Proceeding through 'glittering halls' he reaches, at last,

—— a bright saloon,  
That seemed illumin'd by the moon,  
So mellow was the light.  
The walls with jetty darkness teem'd,  
While down them crystal columns stream'd,  
And each a mountain torrent seem'd  
High-flashing through the night.  
Rear'd in the midst, a double throne,  
Like burnish'd cloud of evening shone;  
While, group'd the base around,  
Four Damsels stood of Paery race;  
Who, turning each with heavenly grace  
Upon me her immortal face,  
Transfix'd me to the ground.

And thus the foremost of the train:  
Be thine the throne, and thine to reign  
O'er all the varying year!  
But ere thou rulest, the Fates command,  
That of our chosen rival band  
A Sylph shall win thy heart and hand,  
Thy sovereignty to share.

For we, the sisters of a birth,  
Do rule by turns the subject earth  
To serve ungrateful man;  
But since our varied toils impart  
No joy to his capricious heart,  
'Tis now ordain'd that human art  
Shall rectify the plan.

The Sylphs then, in order, enumerate their claims to his preference. Their various powers of pleasing are interestingly displayed and contrasted. We select the description of Autumn for its fine moral lessons.

And now, in accents deep and low,  
Like voice of fondly-cherish'd wo,  
The Sylph of Autumn said:  
Though I may not of raptures sing,  
That grac'd the gentle song of Spring,  
Like Summer, playful pleasures bring,  
Thy youthful heart to glad:



Yet still may I in hope aspire  
Thy heart to touch with chaster fire,  
And purifying love :  
For I with vision high and holy,  
And spell of quick'ning melancholy,  
Thy soul from sublunary folly  
First rais'd to worlds above.

What though be mine the treasures fair  
Of purple grape and yellow pear,  
And fruits of various hue,  
And harvests rich of golden grain,  
That dance in waves along the plain  
To merry song of reaping swain,  
Beneath the welkin blue ;

With these I may not urge my suit,  
Of Summer's patient toil the fruit,  
For mortal purpose given :  
Nor may it fit my sober mood  
To sing of sweetly murmuring flood,  
Or dies of many-colour'd wood,  
That mock the bow of heaven.

But know, 'twas mine the secret power  
That wak'd thee at the midnight hour,  
In bleak November's reign :  
'Twas I the spell around thee cast,  
When thou didst hear the hollow blast  
In murmurs tell of pleasures past,  
That ne'er would come again :

And led thee, when the storm was o'er,  
To hear the sullen ocean roar,  
By dreadful calm oppress ;  
Which still, though not a breeze was there,  
Its mountain-billows heav'd in air,  
As if a living thing it were,  
That strove in vain for rest.

'Twas I, when thou, subdu'd by wo,  
Didst watch the leaves descending slow,  
To each a moral gave ;  
And as they mov'd in mournful train,  
With rustling sound, along the plain,  
Taught them to sing a seraph's strain  
Of peace within the grave.

And then uprais'd thy streaming eye,  
I met thee in the western sky  
In pomp of evening cloud ;  
That, while with varying form it roll'd,  
Some wizard's castle seem'd of gold,  
And now a crimson'd knight of old,  
Or king in purple proud.

And last, as sunk the setting sun,  
And Evening with her shadows dun,  
The gorgeous pageant past,  
'Twas then of life a mimic show,  
Of human grandeur here below,  
Which thus beneath the fatal blow  
Of Death must fall at last.

Oh, then with what aspiring gaze  
Didst thou thy tranced vision raise  
To yonder orbs on high,  
And think how wondrous, how sublime  
'Twere upwards to their spheres to climb,  
And live, beyond the reach of Time,  
Child of Eternity !

After listening to all each had to urge,  
the poet still remained in suspense, un-

able to choose between them ;—thus intimating the wisdom of their alternation.

The tale of 'The Two Painters' is told with some humour, and were not all application disclaimed, we should suspect it was designed as a caustic.

The next poem in the Collection is called 'Eccentricity.' This is a Satire, containing about five hundred lines. It affords some pungent couplets, but its shafts seem to be aimless,—or rather they are aimed at marks set up merely to be shot at. Its portraits are *caricatures*, in which every natural lineament is exaggerated to such a degree as to render ridicule harmless. There are, too, in it, a few phrases, which seem to be used by the poet in a sense appropriated to them by some circle or club of which he is a member, but which lose their point from our ignorance of the *cant*. It is deformed, besides, by some undignified and most abortive puns. We might refer to several painful ellipses in this piece,—it is enough to notice one,—

A conscious life that shall, nor cannot die.

Though there can be no doubt as to the author's meaning, the sentence is nonsense as it stands.

The 'Paint King' is a playful ballad, in imitation, and in burlesque, of Walter Scott's 'Fire King,' M. G. Lewis's 'Cloud King,' &c. &c. In copying it we are confident we shall meet the wishes of the reader.

#### THE PAINT KING.

Fair Ellen was long the delight of the young,  
No damsel could with her compare ;  
Her charms were the theme of the heart and the tongue,  
And bards without number in ecstasies sung,  
The beauties of Ellen the fair.

Yet cold was the maid ; and though legions  
advanc'd  
All drill'd by Ovidean art,  
And languish'd, and ogled, protested and danced,  
Like shadows they came, and like shadows they glanced  
From the hard polish'd ice of her heart:

Yet still did the heart of fair Ellen implore  
A something that could not be found ;

Like a sailor she seem'd on a desolate shore,  
With nor house, nor a tree, nor a sound but the  
    roar

Of breakers high dashing around.

From object to object still, still would she veer,  
    Though nothing, alas, could she find;  
Like the moon, without atmosphere, brilliant and  
    clear,  
Yet doom'd, like the moon, with no being to  
    cheer

The bright barren waste of her mind.

But rather than sit like a statue so still  
    When the rain made her mansion a pound,  
Up and down would she go, like the sails of a mill,  
And pat every stair, like a woodpecker's bill,  
    From the tiles of the roof to the ground.

One morn, as the maid from her casement inclin'd,  
    Pass'd a youth, with a frame in his hand.  
The casement she clos'd—not the eye of her mind;  
For, do all she could, no, she could not be blind;  
    Still before her she saw the youth stand.

"Ah, what can he do," said the languishing maid,  
    "Ah, what with that frame can he do?"

And she knelt to the Goddess of Secrets, and  
    pray'd,

When the youth pass'd again, and again he dis-  
    play'd

The frame and a picture to view.

"Oh, beautiful picture!" the fair Ellen cried,  
    "I must see thee again or I die."

Then under her white chin her bonnet she tied,  
And after the youth and the picture she hied,  
    When the youth, looking back, met her eye.

"Fair damsel," said he, (and he chuckled the  
    while)

"This picture I see you admire:

Then take it, I pray you, perhaps 'twill beguile  
Some moments of sorrow; (nay, pardon my  
    smile)

Or, at least, keep you home by the fire."

Then Ellen the gift with delight and surprize  
    From the cunning young stripling receiv'd.  
But she knew not the poison that enter'd her eyes,  
When sparkling with rapture they gaz'd on her  
    prize—

Thus, alas, are fair maidens deceiv'd!

'Twas a youth o'er the form of a statue inclin'd,  
    And the sculptor he seem'd of the stone;  
Yet he languish'd as tho' for its beauty he pin'd  
And gaz'd as the eyes of the statue so blind  
    Reflected the beams of his own.

'Twas the tale of the sculptor Pygmalion of old;  
    Fair Ellen remember'd, and sigh'd;

"Ah, could'st thou but lift from that marble so  
    cold,

Thine eyes too imploring, thy arms should enfold,  
    And press me this day as thy bride."

She said: when, behold, from the canvass arose  
    The youth, and he stepp'd from the frame:  
With a furious transport his arms did enclose  
The love-plighted Ellen: and, clasping, he froze  
    The blood of the maid with his flame!

She turn'd and beheld on each shoulder a wing.  
    "O, heaven! cried she, who art thou?"

From the roof to the ground did his fierce an-  
    swer ring,  
As frowning, he thunder'd "I am the PAINT-  
    KING!

And mine, lovely maid, thou art now!"

Then high from the ground did the grim monster  
    lift

The loud-screaming maid like a blast;  
And he sped through the air like a meteor swift,  
While the clouds, wand'ring by him, did fear-  
    fully drift

To the right and the left as he pass'd.

Now suddenly sloping his hurricane flight,  
    With an eddying whirl he descends;  
The air all below him becomes black as night,  
And the ground where he treads, as if mov'd with  
    affright,

Like the surge of the Caspian bends.

"I am here!" said the Fiend, and he thundering  
    knock'd

At the gates of a mountainous cave;  
The gates open flew, as by magic unlock'd,  
While the peaks of the mount, reeling to and fro,  
    rock'd

Like an island of ice on the wave.

"Oh, mercy!" cried Ellen, and swoon'd in his  
    arms,

But the PAINT-KING, he scoff'd at her pain.  
"Prithee, love," said the monster, "what mean  
    these alarms?"

She hears not, she sees not the terrible charms,  
    That work her to horror again.

She opens her lids, but no longer her eyes  
    Behold the fair youth she would woo;  
Now appears the PAINT-KING in his natural  
    guise:

His face, like a palette of villanous dyes,  
    Black and white, red and yellow, and blue.  
On the skull of a Titan, that Heaven defied,  
    Sat the fiend, like the grim Giant Gog,  
While aloft to his mouth a huge pipe he applied,  
Twice as big as the Eddystone Lighthouse, des-  
    cried

As it looms through an easterly fog.

And anon, as he puff'd the vast volumes, were seen  
    In horrid festoons on the wall,  
Legs and arms, heads and bodies emerging be-  
    tween,

Like the drawing-room grim of the Scotch Saw-  
    ney Beane,

By the Devil dress'd out for a ball.

"Ah me!" cried the Damsel, and fell at his feet.  
    "Must I hang on these walls to be dried?"

"Oh, no!" said the fiend, while he sprung from  
    his seat,

"A far nobler fortune thy person shall meet;  
    Into paint will I grind thee, my bride!"

Then, seizing the maid by her dark auburn hair,  
    An oil jug he plung'd her within.

Seven days, seven nights, with the shrieks of des-  
    pair,

Did Ellen in torment convulse the dun air,  
    All cover'd with oil to the chin.

On the morn of the eighth on a huge sable stone  
    Then Ellen, all reeking, he laid;



With a rock for his muller he crush'd every bone,  
But, though ground to jelly, still, still did she  
groan;

For life had forsook not the maid.

Now reaching his palette, with masterly care  
Each tint on its surface he spread;  
The blue of her eyes, and the brown of her hair,  
And the pearl and the white of her forehead so  
fair,

And her lips' and her cheeks' rosy red.

Then, stamping his foot, did the monster exclaim,  
"Now I brave, cruel Fairy, thy scorn!"

When lo! from a chasm wide-yawning there came  
A light tiny chariot of rose-colour'd flame,  
By a team of ten glow-worms upborne.

Enthron'd in the midst of an emerald bright,  
Fair Geraldine sat without peer;  
Her robe was a gleam of the first blush of light,  
And her mantle the fleece of a noon-cloud white,  
And a beam of the moon was her spear.

In an accent that stole on the still charmed air  
Like the first gentle language of Eve,  
Thus spake from her chariot the Fairy so fair:  
"I come at thy call, but, Oh Paint-King, beware,  
Beware if again you deceive."

"'Tis true," said the monster, "thou queen of  
my heart,

Thy portrait I oft have essay'd;  
Yet ne'er to the canvass could I with my art  
The least of thy wonderful beauties impart;  
And my failure with scorn you repaid.

"Now I swear by the light of the Comet-King's  
tail!"

And he tower'd with pride as he spoke,  
"If again with these magical colours I fail,  
The crater of Etna shall hence be my jail,  
And my food shall be sulphur and smoke.

"But if I succeed, then, oh, fair Geraldine!  
Thy promise with justice I claim,  
And thou, queen of Fairies, shalt ever be mine,  
The bride of my bed; and thy portrait divine  
Shall fill all the earth with my fame."

He spake; when, behold, the fair Geraldine's  
form

On the canvass enchantingly glow'd;  
His touches—they flew like the leaves in a storm;  
And the pure pearly white and the carnation warm  
Contending in harmony flow'd.

And now did the portrait a twin-sister seem  
To the figure of Geraldine fair:

With the same sweet expression did faithfully  
teem

Each muscle, each feature; in short not a gleam  
Was lost of her beautiful hair.

'Twas the Fairy herself! but, alas, her blue eyes  
Still a pupil did ruefully lack;  
And who shall describe the terrific surprise  
That seiz'd the Paint-King, when, behold, he  
descries

Not a speck on his palette of black!

"I am lost!" said the Fiend, and he shook  
like a leaf;

When, casting his eyes to the ground,  
He saw the lost pupils of Ellen with grief  
In the jaws of a mouse, and the sly little thief  
Whisk away from his sight with a bound.

"I am lost!" said the Fiend, and he fell like a  
stone;

Then rising the Fairy in ire  
With a touch of her finger she loosen'd her zone,  
(While the limbs on the wall gave a terrible  
groan.)

And she swelled to a column of fire.

Her spear now a thunder-bolt flash'd in the air,  
And sulphur the vault fill'd around:  
She smote the grim monster; and now by the  
hair

High-lifting, she hurl'd him in speechless des-  
pair

Down the depths of the chasm profound.

Then over the picture thrice waving her spear,

"Come forth!" said the good Geraldine;  
When, behold, from the canvass descending ap-  
pear

Fair Ellen, in person more lovely than e'er,  
With grace more than ever divine!

The length of this sprightly and  
amusing legend will prevent our ma-  
king any extracts from the remaining  
pieces in this collection. We can bare-  
ly say of them, that they are not dis-  
creditable to the author as a man of taste  
and a scholar, without adding much to  
his merit as a votary of the muse.

On the whole, we augur well from  
this specimen of Mr. Allston's poetical  
abilities, and sincerely hope that he will  
not wholly neglect them, in yielding to  
the increasing demands on his manual  
skill. As compared with his rivals for  
the bays, Mr. Allston has received less  
praise than he has deserved. Of late,  
indeed, the success of this class of writ-  
ters has been in the inverse ratio of their  
desert. There is a marked distinction  
between Mr. Allston's manner and the  
style of the idols of fashionable adula-  
tion. The flashes of his fancy remind  
us of the innocuous corruscations of  
summer lightning,—theirs is not only  
the lurid glare, but the terrific detona-  
tion, of the 'sulphurous' cloud.

E.



ART. 2. *The Life of Robert Fulton, by his friend Cadwallader D. Colden. Read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York: Comprising some Account of the Invention, Progress, and Establishment of Steam-Boats; of improvements in the Construction and Navigation of Canals, and other objects of Public Utility. With an Appendix. New-York. KIRK & MERCEIN. 1817. 8vo. pp. 372.*

THE present is the age of book-making, and especially of biography. The lives of individuals, and frequently of individuals whose eminence is known only to their biographers and a few of their intimate friends—occupy as much space on the shelves of a library, if not in public attention, as is allotted to the history of nations. An eminent statesman fills at least three thick volumes: the doings and sayings of a celebrated divine or a respectable poet are with difficulty compressed into two; and the *memorabilia* of some pious lady, whose manifold virtues have rendered her name known to half the town, and her person to half a street, cannot be duly set forth to her bereaved friends and a grateful public in less than a full-sized octavo. The great objection to this inordinate claim upon public attention is that it is impossible to comply with it. We have some concerns relating to our own lives to which we must attend, and really *cannot* read so many books. We are ready to acknowledge that the present is not an occasion which peculiarly demands remarks of this nature. If it were, we should extend and apply them with much relish if not with some pungency. Mr. Fulton was in truth a distinguished man, and a public benefactor. It was fitting that a memoir of his life should be preserved; and if his merits have been somewhat overrated, much apology may be found in the patriotism which seeks to raise the honour of the country through the merit of an eminent citizen, and still more in the ardour of private affection, striving to exalt the reputation of a departed friend. This, however, is *apology* and not justification. Indeed, we think that the biography of an individual should never be written

by a warm admirer, and still less by a personal friend, and one who has himself been associated in the designs and labours, the history of which it is his business to relate. We may be told that the desire of personal reputation is no unworthy motive, and that a regard for the reputation of our friends is one of the most amiable traits of the human character,—no matter,—the truth, the simple unadorned truth, is what we want; and this can best be obtained by deriving our information from those only whose testimony is liable neither to be perverted by interest, nor swayed by affection. If this rule were followed, biographies would be less frequent, and we should lose something of the zeal and interest with which they are written. But the cause of truth would be a gainer, and there is little danger, in the present state of literature, that sufficient inducements of fame and profit will not be held out to record the history and the virtues of those eminently great and good men who have been the benefactors or ornaments of their age.

We would sedulously guard against the impression that we mean to represent the life of Mr. Fulton by his friend Mr. Colden as intentionally coloured. We merely imagine that in relating the efforts and delineating the character of a personal and intimate friend, with whom the relater was, in some degree at least, united in his hopes and his fears, his failures and his success, he has not been able to resist the influence which such circumstances so forcibly exert. In the very commencement of the work Mr. Colden thus fixes the point of elevation at which he thinks the character of Mr. Fulton is entitled to stand.

We cannot think that it will be imputed to an undue partiality for our regretted associate, if we say that there cannot be found on the records of departed worth, the name of a person to whose individual exertions mankind are more indebted than they are to the late Robert Fulton. The combined efforts of philosophers and statesmen have improved the condition of man; but no individual has conferred more important benefits on his species than he whose memory now engages our attention.

When we have taken a view of what he has done, and bestowed some consideration on its effects, it will not appear that this praise is exaggerated, and we shall be obliged to acknowledge that though others may have been conducted in the paths of science by superior learning, and may have had a more dazzling career, the labours of no individual have been more honourable, meritorious, or practically useful.

We have sufficiently intimated an opinion that it would have been well to have assumed a tone somewhat lower,—because it might have been better sustained,—but there is a part of this praise in which we are disposed very heartily to join. Mr. Fulton certainly was, and to a very eminent degree, “*practically useful*.” With an adequate knowledge of the philosophical principles relating to the subjects of his investigation, with what is called an ingenious mechanical turn of mind, and favoured by circumstances with ample leisure and other means to retrieve unavoidable failures and continue his experiments, he has turned them to good account, and left the world his debtor. His great merit, in our opinion, consisted not in invention, but improvement. Upon this part of the subject it certainly behoves us to speak with modesty, for we frankly confess that our ignorance of mechanics is such as to prevent our being competent judges in the matter. It would appear, however, that Mr. Colden himself thinks proper rather to insinuate than to assert his claim to originality, and we believe the fact to be, that neither Mr. Fulton nor his counsel ever chose to rest his right to the exclusive navigation of wa-

ters by steam upon the patent obtained by him from the United States, but altogether upon the several statutes of the State of New-York; and we presume the reason was because a patentee under the United States must at all times be able to prove that he was the original inventor of the improvement in question, whereas by the statutes of this State the exclusive privilege was absolutely granted without any such condition.

Robert Fulton, the subject of the memoir, was born of Irish parents, in Little Britain, in the county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1765. His family is said to have been respectable, but not rich. Mr. Colden says that his peculiar genius manifested itself at an early age, and that his leisure hours in childhood were spent in mechanics' shops or devoted to the pencil. This latter employment seems at that time to have possessed the greatest attractions, for from the age of seventeen to that of twenty-one he painted portraits and landscapes, at Philadelphia, for profit. He then purchased, with his earnings, a little farm in Pennsylvania, upon which he established his mother. We rejoice to record this circumstance, as we can scarcely conceive one more honourable to the character of a young man. It proves early industry, frugality, and great strength of filial affection. In the same year he went to England to improve himself in his profession, as a painter, under the patronage of Mr. West. He was for some years an inmate in the family of that gentleman. After leaving it he removed to Devonshire, and remained in that place and in other parts of England for some years longer—it does not clearly appear how many, and then went to France. During the latter part of his stay in England he seems to have relinquished his profession, and to have busied himself about several projects relating chiefly to canal navigation. In '98 he addressed (we presume from France) some general specula-



tions on French politics to Lord Stanhope, who appears to have been his intimate friend; but though designed for the public, they attracted little of the public attention, as his biographer does not even know whether they were ever in fact published or not. In 1797, he took lodgings at an hotel in Paris, with Mr. Joel Barlow, with whom he formed so strong a friendship, that when Mr. B. soon after removed to his own hotel, he invited Mr. F. to reside with him, and for some years Mr. Fulton was a member of the family of Mr. Barlow. He projected a panorama, which proved successful and beneficial, and made some experiments upon the explosion of gunpowder under water. The French Directory gave him hopes of patronizing these attempts, but at length withdrew their support. He offered the project to the Dutch government, but it was declined. It was then offered to Bonaparte, who had become first consul, and he appointed a commission with funds and powers to give the required assistance. While in France, and probably about this period, he formed an intimate acquaintance with Chancellor Livingston, and at that period those gentlemen laboured conjointly in their attempts to introduce steam navigation, which was afterwards attended with such brilliant success. In 1801, he made several experiments with a plunging boat, designed for submarine warfare, with a degree of success which seems to have been satisfactory to himself. The following very flattering account of it was given by St. Austin, a member of the tribunal.

The diving boat, in the construction of which he is now employed, will be capacious enough to contain eight men, and provision enough for twenty days, and will be of sufficient strength and power to enable him to plunge one hundred feet under water, if necessary. He has contrived a reservoir of air, which will enable eight men to remain under water eight hours. When the boat is above water, it has two sails, and looks just like a common boat; when she is to dive, the mast and sails are struck.

In making his experiments, Mr. Fulton not only remained a whole hour under water with three of his companions, but had the boat parallel to the horizon at any given distance. He proved that the compass points as correctly under water as on the surface, and that while under water, the boat made way at the rate of half a league an hour, by means contrived for that purpose.

If we may judge of the future from the past, it would seem necessary for the success of these projects, to obtain the consent of those who are to be "*decomposed*," which has not yet been done. Mr. Fulton was therefore never able to demolish an English ship, although he watched long and anxiously such as approached the French coast, for that purpose. The rulers of France being at length discouraged, and Mr. Fulton thinking that the all-important object was to blow up ships, and so that were effected, it was no great matter to what power they might happen to belong, turned his eyes for patronage to the English government—or they turned their eyes to him. Mr. Colden seems very properly aware that this conduct of his friend might make an unpleasant impression on the minds of those who were not, like his biographer, acquainted with the elevation and philanthropy of his views, and seeks to justify him by the following defence:

It must be recollected, that Mr. Fulton's enthusiastic notions of the advantages of an universal free trade and the liberty of the seas, had led to the inventions which he was then endeavouring to employ, and which, as he supposed, would annihilate naval armaments, the great support in his estimation of what he called the war system of Europe. He was persuaded, that if this system could be broken up, all nations would direct their energies to education, the sciences, and a free exchange of their natural advantages. He was convinced, that if, on the contrary, the Europeans continued to cherish this war system, and to support and augment their great naval armaments, his own country would be driven to the necessity of protecting herself by similar establishments, which, as he thought, would be inimical to her republican institutions, and de-



structive of her happiness. Without reference, therefore, to the merits of the then existing contest, the grounds of which were constantly changing; without feeling a partiality or enmity to either of the belligerents; he was desirous of engaging one of the nations at war, to give him an opportunity of trying the efficacy of his inventions. If they were proved to answer his expectations, he was indifferent as to the temporary advantages it might give either over the other. He believed that the result would be the permanent happiness of all, and that in the general good, his own country would largely participate. He considered himself as introducing a new military science, which he wished to prove, and in which he had a desire to perfect himself for the benefit of his country, and of mankind. His sentiments on this subject were not novel, nor without the sanction of the nations which they most immediately concerned. Neither France nor England has hesitated to encourage their citizens, with a view to their improvement in military science, to serve in the armies and navies of foreign states at war, when they have been neutral.

"Whatever" says Mr. C. "may be the just force of this reasoning, it swayed the mind of Mr. Fulton to honest conviction." It is doubtful whether it will produce a similar effect on any other mind.

From the following passage we infer, that the negotiations between Mr. Fulton and the English ministry were *clandestine*, and were carried on at a time when he resided in France, and was ostensibly attached to her interests:

It has been mentioned, that the Earl of Stanhope had taken great pains to inform himself as to Mr. Fulton's proceedings in France. This nobleman's mathematical and mechanical mind, perceived what consequence might result from the application of Mr. Fulton's inventions. The information he obtained was communicated to the British cabinet, and excited alarm. It was determined by the British ministry, if possible to withdraw Mr. Fulton from France. Lord Sidmouth, who was then one of the ministers, contrived to have a communication with Mr. Fulton, while he was in Paris, and obtained his consent to meet an agent of the British government in Holland. In October, eighteen hundred

and three, Mr. Fulton went from Paris to Amsterdam for this purpose. But the agent with whom he was to confer did not arrive; and after being in Amsterdam three months, he returned to Paris.

We cannot resist the impression that some light is thrown upon Mr. Fulton's conduct by the evidence adduced for another purpose, by Mr. Colden, from Lord Stanhope, his early friend and correspondent.

In a speech on American affairs, made by Lord Stanhope in the House of Lords, soon after these experiments were made, he is reported in an English newspaper, to have said, "it was not, perhaps, sufficiently known that, at that very moment, exertions were making in America to carry into effect a plan, for the disclosure of which an individual had, a few years before, demanded of the British government fifteen thousand dollars, but had been refused. He alluded to a plan, he said, for the invisible destruction of shipping, and particularly of men of war. That the inventor of this scheme was then in America, and it was ascertained that it would not, on an average, cost twenty pounds to destroy any ship whatever."

While he was labouring for his new employers, some of his torpedoes were thrown from British boats upon French vessels, but they exploded without effect—a circumstance which Mr. Fulton attributed to a slight, and easily rectified mistake. To evince the correctness of this opinion, in October 1805, he did blow up with complete success a brig provided for the purpose. Still, however, the British ministry were incredulous, and "Mr. Fulton, wearied with incessant applications, disappointments, and neglect, at length embarked for this country."

Mr. Colden here fairly states—

It would be doing injustice to the memory of Mr. Fulton, as well as that of another ingenious native American, not to notice, before we leave this subject, that Mr. Fulton did not pretend to have been the first who discovered that gunpowder might be exploded with effect under water; nor did he pretend to have been the first who attempted to apply it as the means of hostility. He knew well what had been done by Bushnell in our revolu-

tionary war. He frequently spoke of the genius of this American with great respect, and expressed a conviction that his attempts against the enemy would have been more successful if he had had the advantages which he himself derived from the improvements of nearly forty years in mechanics and mechanical philosophy.

We cannot but think, that it is a very exaggerated estimate of the efficiency of Mr. Fulton's contrivances which induces Mr. Colden to suppose, that "the British ministry never truly intended to give Mr. Fulton a fair opportunity of trying the effects of his engines."

The object may have been to prevent their being placed in the hands of an enemy; and if that was accomplished, it was the interest of England, as long as she was ambitious of maintaining the proud title of mistress of the seas, to make the world believe, that Mr. Fulton's projects were chimerical. Nothing could be more likely to produce this effect, than abortive attempts to apply them. This would prevent other nations from making similar experiments, and discourage the inventor.

In June, the British ministry appointed a commission to examine Mr. Fulton's projects. The commissioners were Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Cavendish, Sir Home Popham, Major Congreve, and Mr. John Rennie. Many weeks passed before Mr. Fulton could prevail on them to do any thing, and finally, when they met, they reported against the submarine boat as being impracticable. In a letter to the ministry, Mr. Fulton complains that this report was made without his having been called upon for any explanations, and although the gentlemen who made it had before them no account of what had been done. Indeed, in the first interview which Mr. Fulton had with Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville, the latter condemned the *Nautilus* without a moment's consideration.

If these engines were, in truth, as terrible as the biographer imagines, it would not be strange that the British ministry should choose to preserve their navy by almost any means, from entire demolition; and they might oppose the introduction of a mode of warfare, which, though in the first instance it was exerted against their enemies, would infallibly re-act against themselves with

greater effect in proportion to the superiority of their naval force. But no such motive can be ascribed to the French republican government, and they rejected it—no such suspicion can lie against Bonaparte, and after a full trial he relinquished it—or against the Dutch government, and they declined it—no such policy is to be attributed to our administration, and still we are told by Mr. Colden, (page 207,) "Mr. Fulton's plan for submarine warfare met with no countenance from the government. He had not been able to inspire the executive officers with any confidence in them [it]." We presume, also, that Commodore Rodgers is not to be accused of connivance in a similar design.

Besides, Mr. Colden should have weighed the matter well before he made a charge which necessarily implies that all the experiments made by such men as Mr. Cavendish, Sir Home Popham, Major Congreve, and Mr. Rennie, (the commissioners appointed by the British ministry) were intended to be deceptive, and that their report was meanly fraudulent and false.

Mr. Colden has so far suffered his imagination to predominate over his better judgment upon this subject, that he seems really to have supposed [see page 206] that during the late war it was a main object with the British navy to ascertain the part of the coast where Mr. Fulton might reside, and to avoid it as the peculiarly fulminating point of this terrific submerged thunder.

Mr. Fulton arrived in New-York in December, 1806, and immediately renewed the pursuit of the objects upon which he had recently been engaged in Europe, that is, submarine war and steam navigation. He was encouraged by the American government, and in the summer of 1807 made several experiments, and one of them upon a large hulk brig, (an unresisting subject) was completely successful. The narrowness of our limits—the necessary length of this article—and the notoriety of these attempts, which were made in the vicinity



of this city, render it unnecessary for us to detail them with minuteness. In March, 1810, Congress passed an act making an appropriation for trying the use of torpedoes and submarine explosions. Commissioners were appointed to observe the success of the experiments of which the sloop of war *Argus*, commanded by Captain Lawrence, was to be the subject. These commissioners differed considerably in their reports of the result to the government. *Chancellor Livingston*, with whom, as we before mentioned, Mr. Fulton had formed a very intimate acquaintance and connexion in France, which subsisted during their joint lives, was rather favourably impressed. *General Lewis* ("whose long military services and experience," Mr. Colden thinks, "render his judgment on this subject, deserving of the highest consideration,") was very sanguine of their ultimate success; and such, also, was the opinion of the biographer, then one of the commissioners.

Commodore Rodgers also made a report, which contained a journal of the daily proceedings of Mr. Fulton and the committee, and very minute descriptions of the machines and experiments. His opinion was entirely against Mr. Fulton's system, and he concludes, that every part of it would be found totally impracticable.

A great portion of the work is occupied by a statement of Mr. Fulton's merits, and those of his chief friend and associate, *Chancellor Livingston*, in relation to steam navigation. The information prevalent upon this subject—the legal discussions which have already been had, and which may hereafter arise in relation to it,—and to speak honestly, a little distrust of our own judgment, induce us to refrain from a minute examination of the claims which are advanced in favour of those gentlemen. It is but fair, however, to remark, that even if it be admitted that Mr. Fulton has done no more than to reduce to successful practice previously existing theories upon a subject of such

paramount importance, he is entitled to praise enough to fully satisfy the ambition and affection of his friends. The increased facility of intercourse in many parts of the world, and especially on this continent, is such as twenty years ago it would have required a bold imagination to conceive. Can any man doubt that Mr. Fulton has been mainly instrumental in accelerating, if he did not exclusively produce this state of things? The whole progress of the arts shows that the first discovery of a principle is usually very remote from the perfection of the practice. This is strongly exemplified by some facts stated by Mr. Fulton himself.—In 1320 gunpowder was discovered; 150 years after that period iron balls were first used; muskets were unknown until 200 years from the same time; and in these the cumbrous *match* lock did not give place to the fire-lock till the beginning of the 17th century, that is, 280 years after the first knowledge of gunpowder.

"In the year sixteen hundred and sixty-three, the Marquis of Worcester discovered the expansive power of steam. Thirty-three years afterwards, Captain Savary took out a patent for a steam-engine, to pump the mines of Cornwall. In seventeen hundred and five, Mr. Newcomen thought of a piston to the cylinder; but he worked at it nine years before it was sufficiently improved to give a fair prospect of utility: Fifty-two years after Mr. Newcomen's discovery, Mr. Watt thought of another improvement, which was the separate condenser. Thus it was a hundred years from the time of the Marquis of Worcester, till Mr. Watt's discovery gave the steam-engine, in any degree, its present perfection; and rendered it so simple, familiar, and useful, as to be adapted to the many important purposes to which it is now applied."

Another striking illustration to the same effect, and which may serve to exemplify the *nature* as well as to manifest the degree of Mr. Fulton's benefactions to the public, is to be found in the gradual improvements effected in his steam boats since their establishment. We



believe that the average passage of the first boat between Albany and this city fell little short of 36 hours, and in some of the present boats it does not exceed 21 hours.

Mr. Fulton's attention was strongly attracted during several parts of his life to the subject of improving internal navigation by means of canals, and in particular, he entered with his characteristic enthusiasm, into the magnificent project which our Legislature is now attempting to realize. In 1811 he was appointed one of the commissioners upon the subject, but he did not sanction the Report which in the subsequent year was returned to the Legislature. It is not claimed by the biographer either that this scheme in particular, or generally this branch of improvement, has received any eminent benefit from the genius or industry of Mr. Fulton.

In February, eighteen hundred and fourteen, he addressed a letter to Gouverneur Morris, Esq. President of the Board of Commissioners, in which he shows what would be the advantages of the proposed canal, and exhibits very interesting and curious calculations of the comparative expense of transportation upon land, upon rivers, and upon canals.

The same year Mr. Fulton, with the other commissioners, made another report to the legislature: this is the last service he rendered this magnificent project.

We presume that our readers will readily excuse our omission of any account of Mr. Fulton's well-known and very extensive experiments in relation to the various modes which he devised for submarine attack, and for transferring a large portion of naval warfare beneath the surface of the ocean. We are told by Mr. Colden that the steam frigate, that imposing if not effective engine of war, owes its origin to these experiments, although it is not apparently connected with them. The untimely death of Mr. Fulton;—the cessation of the war; and the imperfections inseparable from the infancy of all improvements, may have prevented the full developement of the powers which

perhaps this invention is hereafter destined to display.

The occasion and manner of Mr. Fulton's death is thus related.

In January, eighteen hundred and fifteen, Mr. John R. Livingston, who owned the steam-boat which plied between New-York and New-Jersey, but which was stopped by the operation of the Jersey laws, petitioned the legislature of that state for their repeal. After hearing witnesses and counsel for several days, the laws were rescinded. It was upon this occasion that Mr. Fulton was examined as a witness, as we have before stated. The weather, while he was at Trenton, where he was much exposed in attending the hall of the legislature, was uncommonly cold. When he was crossing the Hudson to return to his house and family, the river was very full of ice, which occasioned his being several hours on the water in a very severe day. Mr. Fulton had not a constitution to encounter such exposure, and upon his return he found himself much indisposed from the effects of it. He had at that time great anxiety about the steam-frigate, and, after confining himself for a few days, when he was convalescent, he went to give his superintendance to the artificers employed about her: he forgot his debilitated state of health in the interest he took in what was doing on the frigate, and was a long time, in a bad day, exposed to the weather on her decks. He soon found the effects of this imprudence. His indisposition returned upon him with such violence as to confine him to his bed: His disorder increased, and on the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen, terminated his valuable life.

As soon as the legislature, which was then in session at Albany, heard of the death of Mr. Fulton, they expressed their participation in the general sentiment, by resolving that the members of both houses should wear mourning for some weeks.

It will appear, by the above slight sketch of the life of this valuable citizen, that the three great subjects of his attention and efforts, were the improvement of the art of making canals, submarine warfare, and steam navigation. In relation to the first, we are not aware that he has effected much; in the second, he has displayed great talent and wonderful industry, the effects and utility of which time is hereafter to de-

velope; and in the third he has done what should make his country proud, and the world grateful.

The work which is the subject of our remarks, was read as a memoir before the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York. It was undoubtedly designed for the press, and we have treated it as such. We understand that the profits of the publication are liberally given to that society by the author.

Mr. Colden evidently does not hold the pen of a ready or practised writer. His style is sometimes deficient in elegance, and often in ease and grace. In a composition so formal, and so generally stately, we do not like such expressions as "the little farm on which he settled his mother," page 9. "Cannalling," page 19,—and we particularly disrelish the mock solemnity which results from prefixing the indefinite article to the name of an individual—"they mark the genius of a Fulton," page 13. But these are trifles. The work wants arrangement. The writer seems to have been confused between his attention to chronological order, and his desire to keep separate his accounts of the seve-

ral subjects of Mr. Fulton's investigation. The great objection is that the book is too long. In such matters compression is every thing. Considering the avocations of the writer, part of the prolixity to which we object, is perhaps to be excused upon the ground suggested by Dean Swift—that he had no time to write shorter,—but surely there is a great deal which might have been beneficially retrenched. The merits of Mr. West and his pictures, whatever they may be, might more properly have been left to form a part of the biography of *that* gentleman, whenever it shall come to be *again* written.

We have thought proper to notice these imperfections, though of minor importance. Upon the whole, we think the writer has done justice to his subject and honour to himself.

The Appendix contains some information on the subjects to which Mr. Fulton had devoted his attention, though it is more diffuse than important.

It would be unjust to the publishers not to acknowledge that they have presented us, in this work, an elegant specimen of American typography.

D.

ART. 3. *Le Printemps, premier chant du Poème Chinois, Des Saisons, traduit en vers Français, et mêlé d'allusions au Règne de Louis XVIII., Par Charles Léopold Mathieu, Membre de plusieurs Sociétés Savantes, nationales et étrangères.* A Nancy. CHEZ HENER. 8vo. pp. 28.

CONSIDERING the frequent intercourse of Europeans with the Chinese, for centuries, it is somewhat extraordinary that so little should be known of their literature. It is the more remarkable, as their pretensions to learning are so great, and their books so numerous,—for they have possessed the art of printing, after a fashion of their own, from time immemorial. Some of the writings of Confucius have, indeed, been translated into English, and versions have been made of a few other works of various descriptions. But the acquisitions,

hitherto, are trifling both in quantity and value. The labours of Dr. Marshman, Mr. Morrison, &c. which have so much facilitated the attainment of a language that has heretofore presented difficulties in apprehension almost insurmountable, may, perhaps, pave the way for more important accumulations of Oriental lore. But it is in their popular works of fancy, in their plays, poetry, and novels, that we must look for indications of the prevailing character and temperament of a people. Of these very few have fallen into the course of our reading. This is the first specimen, such as it is,



that we remember to have seen of Chinese poetry.

Mr. Mathieu tells us that he chanced upon this 'poem of the Seasons, or rather of the Months,' on a suit of tapestry, and takes occasion, very justly, as well as opportunely, to compliment the Chinese on their taste in displaying in the hangings of their rooms something for the mind as well as the eye to repose on. We hope the hint will not be lost. If the Chinese are too proud to learn of us, let us not be ashamed to be instructed by them. From this source the translator obtained the entire Poem on the Spring. Mr. Mathieu informs us, also, in regard to a point on which every reader will be ready to put an interrogatory,—that the poem appears to be written in blank verse, except the introduction, in which the lines rhyme by their initial syllables. This is, however, a singularity even in the Chinese language, most of their verses rhyming by their closes. In regard to metre, the lines are irregularly of three, four, five, six, or nine feet. If we may believe the translator, notwithstanding the want of statedly recurring sounds and of modulated cadence, poetic inspiration is easily discernible in the impetuosity of the style. He thus expresses his veneration for this fragment of antiquity.

On retrouve dans ce poëme le laconisme impétueux, ce beau désordre, que l'on pourrait appeler pindarique, qui caractérise les poésies antiques, et dont les poëmes orphiques nous donneraient le premier type, si la poésie chinoise, dans une langue que plusieurs indications me feraient volontiers croire la langue primitive et antédiluvienne, ne nous en fournissait un, peut-être plus antique encore, dans ce premier chant du poëme chinois des saisons.\*

\* "We find in this poem that energetic laconism, that charming wildness, which may be termed Pindaric, which indicates antiquity, and of which the poems of Orpheus might be regarded as the prototype, did not Chinese poesy, in a language which I have been led by many considerations to look upon as the primitive and antediluvian tongue, furnish us, in this very production, a specimen of the same kind, possibly more ancient."

'This poem,' continues Mr. Mathieu, 'verses of which are inscribed as well on fans as on paper-hangings, is entirely composed of simple expressions, and written in key or radical characters of what we term the Chinese alphabet; which is an evidence that it was produced at a remote period, when Chinese writing was restricted to its primitive signs, the roots of its present characters, and consequently before the invention of these complicated characters.'

'It is a long time,' he adds, 'since we have had an opportunity to obtain any production of this singular and interesting people. It is a kind of discovery, to have found out a means of reading the inscriptions on their fans and tapestry, the characters of which at first blush, appear to have so little relation with those we know. They open, however, a field of observation; the more curious, that they seem intended to bring under the eye of the spectator the more esteemed extracts of the poetry of the country, sometimes without reference to the designs of the paintings, but always with the laudable view of promoting instruction and morality.'

Such is the account the translator gives us of the original of the poem which he has entitled '*Le Printemps*.' We have been the more sedulous in gleaning these particulars relative to it, since it is exceedingly difficult to discover any traces of its former self in the dress which he has given it. Unwilling to lose any opportunity of discovering his loyalty, Mr. Mathieu has plentifully interlarded his performance with the most fulsome and impertinent flattery of the House of Bourbon, whilst, with an equally deplorable want of taste, he has tricked out his primitive, antediluvian, radical, straight-mark'd, Chinese bard, in all the common-place of a mincing, set-phrased, palavering, Parisian petit-maitre.

The poem appears to us, from what



we can gather in regard to it, to have been designed as a georgic. The following is given by Mr. Mathieu as the "Argument."

"Exposition of the Subject. The traces of winter still subsist; it is necessary to break up the ice to aid the emancipation of nature. The ice is cut in pieces with sharp instruments. New frosts intervene to baffle hope. Let ardour be redoubled to counteract these last efforts of winter. The time has now come to construct new habitations, and to till the ground, that the seeds may germinate. The heat of the sun increases, and reanimates industry and nature. Now gardens are formed and embellished. The melting of the snows on the mountains occasions floods which alarm the husbandmen. The waters at last subside. The caravans assemble. The soldiers are mustered—may they have no wars to wage. Commerce revives, the vessels sail on their voyages. The children, who had been benumbed by the cold weather, resume their studies, and return to the charge of the old men. The middle-aged men undertake the execution of those projects which they had matured in the winter. New families extend themselves. The youths engage in exercises suitable to their years. Those who study mathematics apply the principles they acquire to geography and astronomy. Finally, those who learn to write, apply geometry to the regular construction of their letters."

Such is the plan of this poem, as far as we can disengage it from the episodes and 'allusions' with which the translator has so injudiciously encumbered it. We are indebted, however, to his candour and simplicity, for two further facts in regard to the style of the original. The dissolving of snow by the sun is likened by the poet to the fusion of metals by fire. Mr. Mathieu takes care, and it is not amiss, to let us know that this simile is found in the text. He further observes, with great naïveté,—

Il est vraiment curieux de voir les Chi-

nois avoir aussi des comparaisons dans leur poésie. Cette remarque prouve évidemment que cette figure est inspirée par la nature elle-même.

Again, on introducing an episode of his own, yet of considerable interest we confess, describing the *renversement* of a fisherman's cabin by an inundation, he tells us, indeed, that the passage is not in his author, and adds, in his own justification,

Il ne m'a pas paru dans tous les vers Chinois, que j'ai vus jusqu'ici, que le goût Chinois adoptât l'épisode; mais si celui n'est pas de ce pays, j'ai cru qu'il était dans la nature du poème, et qu'en vers Français, il devait s'y trouver.

How far this may be satisfactory to others we know not,—for ourselves we had far rather see a Chinese poem, in all its nudity, than bedizened "en vers Français." At any rate, we do not think Mr. Mathieu's poetic merit extenuates the audacity of his innovations. We shall limit ourselves in quoting from his version to a mere specimen, as we do not wish to multiply French extracts, and because we are still less inclined to turn poetic strains into humble prose. In fact, if filtered through another translation, probably as little would remain of the sentiment as of the language of the original. The following *début* of the poem may possibly convey some idea of the *brusquerie* and abruptness of the Chinese; and is a favourable instance of the faithfulness and even of the manner of Mr. Mathieu.

Mortels, ranimez vous, le soleil va renaître;  
La nature glacée, attend un nouvelle être.  
Avec elle, à l'envi, commencez vos travaux;  
Accourez, saisissez vos haches, vos marteaux.

Pour vos nombreux enfans, il faut des toits propices,

C'est l'instant de bâtir d'utiles édifices.

Hâtez-vous! mais toujours suivez, à chaque mois,

Du temps et des saisons les immuables lois.

Que le hardi triangle aille, en sa marche sûre,

De la terre et des mers vous donner la figure.

Qu'il forme des remparts, qu'il élève des  
tours,  
Des palais de vos rois, qu'il trace les con-  
tours ;  
Et qu'au joug suspendu le soc fendant les  
plaines,  
Prépare l'abondance et le prix de vos  
peines.

So much for the poem. There are, however, some fanciful speculations, on a point concerning our own country, contained in a note, that have a boldness which commends them to consideration, and are supported by a correspondent confidence of assertion. If they fail to convince, they will serve to amuse. In his prefatory remarks, speaking of the primitive characters in which these verses are written, Mr. Mathieu says—

A l'aspect de ces caractères, au style de ces vers, on serait tenté de croire cette poésie tirée de ces livres antiques et sacrés, écrits avec les fragmens de la ligne droite, entière et brisée, qui ne sont sûrement pas de l'arithmétique binaire, comme l'a cru si bizarrement Leibnitz ; puisque les caractères numériques chinois sont les caractères romains dont l'origine est atlantique.

On this he introduces the following note, which will be read with some avidity by our antiquarians.

Cette idée de Leibnitz de voir son calcul binaire dans les anciennes écritures chinoises, ne peut être que la rêverie d'un inventeur de calcul qui veut trouver son système par-tout. Le système de numération chinois, les signes de cette numération sont les mêmes que ceux de l'hiéroglyphe atlantique de Dighton, près Boston, en Amérique, lequel paraît être de l'an du monde 1902, selon la traduction que j'ai trouvé le moyen d'en faire, d'après l'art de lire les hiéroglyphes, que j'ai découvert. Cette numération atlantique est la même que celle des Romains, qui la tenaient des Pélasges, peuples sortis originairement de l'Atlantide, où, selon Platon, qui donne le nom de Pélagos à la partie de l'Océan située entre cette île et l'Amérique, ils devaient par conséquent habiter la côte occidentale. Elle paraît avoir été portée à la Chine par cet In, fils d'In-dios, roi de l'Atlantide, nommé dans l'hiéroglyphe d'Amérique, pour le chef de l'expédition, qui

était venu là faire un traité d'alliance et de commerce avec les Américains. Cet In, de la Chine, est le chef de la huitième des cent premières familles chinoises au temps d'Yao, l'an 2296, 48 ans après le déluge d'Ogygès, auquel on peut rapporter la submersion de l'Atlantide. Il a pu en sortir quelque temps avant la submersion, et se trouver encore quarante-huit ans après, au temps d'Yao, selon le Pë Kiâ-Sing, livre qui contient tous les noms des cent familles chinoises, au temps de cet empereur, et qui conserve toujours ce même nom : quoique le nombre des noms propres qu'il contient, soit augmenté jusqu'à 438. Ces caractères numériques sont employés, à la Chine, dans les livres les plus anciens, et jamais les Chinois n'ont voulu se prêter à les changer. J'ai, en ce moment, à ma disposition un manuscrit chinois qui en fait la preuve, concurremment avec le dictionnaire chinois de M. de Guignes, qui est le titre le plus moderne. Ce manuscrit est un traité de mathématiques appliquées. Il paraît être fait par quelque missionnaire pour introduire à la Chine les mathématiques européennes. Il contient des calculs, et sur-tout une espèce de table de logarithmes, où l'on voit figurer le O, parmi les autres signes de numération chinois, qui sont aussi atlantiques. Il semble que l'auteur ait eu l'intention d'inspirer aux Chinois l'envie de se servir de ce O, pour faciliter la formation des nombres, en l'employant concurremment avec leurs signes ordinaires, à la manière des chiffres arabes. Le dictionnaire chinois, au contraire, ne fait aucune mention du zéro dans la table qu'il donne des signes numériques chinois. Il indique toujours cette numération à la manière romaine, ce qui prouve que les Chinois, toujours fidèles à leur ancien usage n'ont pas voulu adopter seulement ce zéro ; par conséquent s'ils avaient eu originairement une autre numération, ils l'auraient plutôt conservée que de la changer contre une nouvelle aussi peu commode que la romaine, pouvant choisir l'arabe de préférence. On ne dira pas qu'ils tiennent la leur des Romains. Ce peuple n'a jamais été à la Chine ; et les livres chinois de Confucius, où se trouvent employés les chiffres romains, ou plutôt atlantiques, sont trop anciens, pour pouvoir supposer que la numération dont ils se servent, y a été portée depuis la découverte de la Chine, même par saint Thomas. Confucius existait 550 ans avant notre ère, ou au moins, selon d'autres, 483 ans. Ces chiffres romains dont il s'est servi, ne peuvent donc



y avoir été portés que par un peuple antérieur; or, aucun peuple n'est rapporté par l'histoire, y avoir été avant notre ère. Sans la traduction de l'hiéroglyphe atlantique de Dighton, en Amérique, ce fait serait inexplicable. L'identité de numération de cet hiéroglyphe et de celle de la Chine, l'identité de nom, d'In, Chinois, et de l'In, atlantique de l'hiéroglyphe, dans le même temps, prouvent bien, au contraire, que ces deux monumens viennent du même peuple; que ces deux In sont de la même famille, comme je le prouverai d'ailleurs par nombres d'autres faits que j'ai rassemblés dans un ouvrage que je publierai bientôt. L'on verra qu'à l'époque de l'hiéroglyphe atlantique d'Amérique, en l'an 1902 du monde, où l'île Atlantide pouvait exister comme l'hiéroglyphe le prouve; Les Atlantes, au milieu de l'Océan, comme aujourd'hui les Anglais, comme eux, fréquentaient alors les quatre parties du monde, y faisaient des établissemens. Ils y portaient leur langue et leur numération, qui s'y sont conservées jusqu'aux découvertes modernes, après l'interruption de communication avec ces contrées, qu'occasionna, pendant si long-temps, la submersion de cette île fameuse. Voilà comme les scènes du monde se sont succédées dans des âges différens, et que les hommes, dont la vie est éphémère, ont toujours cru que celle qui se passait sous leurs yeux, ou à la portée de leur mémoire, était la première. Ce sont les mouchérons d'un jour, qui bourdonnent et voltigent sous l'ombre du cèdre antique, en disputant sur la durée de cet arbre éternel, et le soir ils ne sont déjà plus.

For the benefit of those who may need an interpretation, we will give the substance of the above in a few words. Mr. Mathieu, in controverting an opinion of Leibnitz, states, that the Chinese system of numeration and the signs employed in it, are the same as those found in the Atlantic hieroglyphical inscription at Dighton in Massachusetts, which appears to have been written in the year of the world 1902! This system of numeration is similar to that of the Romans, who derived it from the Pelasgi, a people originally from the island of *Atlantis*! The same system was communicated to the Chinese by that very *In*, son of Indios, king of Atlantis, who is named in the inscription of Dighton, as chief of the expedition,

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which had arrived there for the purpose of concluding a treaty of 'commerce and amity' with the Americans. This *In* became the founder of a distinguished family in China, and was living in the time of Yao, in the year 2296, being 48 years after the utter submersion of the island of Atlantis in the *Ogygian* deluge. This island of Atlantis was, in its day, what Great Britain is in ours; carried on a brisk trade with the four quarters of the globe, and established colonies and factories to facilitate exchanges. Unfortunately this great emporium of the arts and sciences was swallowed up about 1800 years before the Christian era!! Such is the amount of this wonderful story of the events in which Mr. Mathieu speaks as familiarly as of the occurrences of yesterday. We may safely recommend it to the reader to believe as much of it as he can.

As the inscription on the rock at Dighton, seems to be the pivot on which this ingenious theory hinges, it may be well to append such authentic information as we have, in regard to it. This information is furnished in a paper communicated by the Honourable James Winthrop, of Cambridge, to the A. A. S. from which we have made the following extract:

*Account of an Inscribed Rock, at Dighton, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, communicated to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Nov. 10, 1788. By James Winthrop, Esq.*

"In Taunton river, about six miles below the town of Taunton, and within the limits of Dighton, is a rock containing an hieroglyphical inscription, which has long engaged the attention of the curious. The rock is on the eastern side of the river, upon the beach, and the inscribed side fronts northwesterly. At the lowest tides the water retires from the foot of it, but at high water it is commonly covered. The longest side contains the inscription, looking towards the channel of the river, and is the natural face of the rock, not smoothed by art. This side is ten feet six inches long, and four feet two inches wide. The other sides are shorter, and drawn to a point towards the shore and are rough, as if large pieces had been broken off.

ken off. The rock is of the dull reddish colour, common to the stones in that neighbourhood. Tradition says, that in the last century it stood as much as four rods from the river, but the inhabitants by digging round it, upon the foolish expectation of finding money, gave a passage to the tide. It is agreed on all hands, that the inscription is hieroglyphical; but for want of an exact copy of it, no satisfactory explanation has been given. A very imperfect copy was published, early in this century, in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society of London, and about twenty years ago a much more accurate one was taken by Professor Sewall, which is deposited in the Museum of the University in Cambridge."

In the course of August, 1788, Mr. Winthrop took a copy of it. He was assisted by the Rev. Mr. West and Col. Edward Pope, both of New-Bedford, and the Rev. Mr. Smith and Judge Baylies, of Dighton. The method of taking the transcript is very particularly described, and as it proves the perfection of the copy, may be of service on similar occasions. We will give it in Mr. Winthrop's own words.

"We spent one day in cleaning the face of

the rock, tracing the character, and painting it black, beginning to work when the water had fallen so as not to be above our knees, and finished the operation when the water was about as deep upon the flood. The next day the same company went to the rock, provided with a large sheet of paper of the whole size of the inscription, and after retracing the character with paint, to cure any viscosity which the first paint might have contracted from the extreme heat of the weather, we applied the paper to the face of the rock, two of us managing the ends of the sheet, and the others with towels, which we dipt into the river, pressing the paper upon the rock. As soon as the paper was dry enough to be removed, we laid it upon the shore and completed the character with ink. Afterwards I brought it home, and hanging it up to the light, traced the inscription with ink upon the other side of the paper, it having been reversed by the manner of copying it from the rock.

"The inscription comes within eight inches of the bottom of the rock, and runs off at the top and ends, which makes it highly probable that it has suffered considerably since it was first wrought. The character is generally about half an inch wide, and very shallow, appearing as if it were made by some pointed instrument."

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ART. 4. *Essays on Hypochondriacal and other Nervous Affections.* By John Reid, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and late Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary. 8vo. 209 pp. M. CAREY & SON. Philadelphia.

SOCIETY can furnish few characters more worthy of love and veneration, than that of an accomplished physician. If he be adequately endowed and 'thoroughly furnished for his good work,' he becomes not only the soother of pain and the healer of disease, but one of the most efficient auxiliars of morality and public order. In order that he may become so accomplished, however, he must not confine his attention to the study merely of inorganic and irrational nature, and the laws of the animal economy; he should, also, as the means of his most extensive usefulness and the crown of his glory, analyze the human heart—ascertain the constituent principles of the moral agent—and ex-

plore the secret springs of action. 'Pharmacy,' says Doctor Reid, 'is but a small part of physic; medical cannot be separated from moral science without reciprocal and essential mutilation.' In conformity with this opinion is that of our illustrious countryman, Doctor Rush, that if physicians would become better metaphysicians, and metaphysicians better physicians, it would essentially facilitate their inquiries, and throw light on the pursuits of both. Nor would physicians and metaphysicians only, find advantage in uniting the studies of natural and moral science. The ministers of religion and the instructors of youth—all, whose care it is to prepare members for society and citizens



for the state, would find the means of usefulness greatly multiplied in their hands, if they would extend their studies, far more than they do, to those departments of learning, which are regarded by the vulgar, both the bookish and the illiterate, as proper only for the doctor. They would then be enabled to urge obedience to the divine command, and encourage the practice of virtue by a thousand touching motives, with which they are either totally unacquainted, or which, from their very limited knowledge, they cannot exhibit with skill. The more nearly the teacher of truth can approach, and the more completely he is enabled to comprehend the whole nature of the subject of his exhortation, the more convincing may he render his argument and the more winning will be his persuasion. The motives drawn from the consideration of a future state, and the nature of ultimate retribution, sublime and effectual as they are, when arrayed before the clear-sighted and wise eye of faith, are but too often unavailing, if opposed to the temporary but tangible inducements which passion brings so near; when, if they were aided by a wider range of argument, drawn from an extensive and intimate acquaintance with the multifarious character of man, the passions themselves might be enlisted in their enforcement, and, producing their due results, they would be followed by a long and bright train of happy consequences. Scholastic systems, and the forms and genius of public education, instead of keeping pace with the general progress of society, and constantly harmonizing with the character of the times, have ever been among the last subjects of reformation.

The improved condition of society in modern times, must be attributed chiefly to the advancement of physical science, and while its cultivators, by their individual or combined exertions, have contributed so largely to the benefit of mankind, academic institutions, with an aristocratic haughtiness

and pride of opinion, have retained their systems; and instead of contributing to the original stock of knowledge, or to their own gradual renovation, have remained, for the most part, 'immoveably moored to the same station, by the strength of their cables and the weight of their anchors, measuring the rapidity of the current by which the rest of the world is borne along.' Even at this day, the spirit which predominates in most ancient seats of learning, has emanated from systems of education that were established ages ago, in the eclipse of science, and when learning pursued her inquiries in the pale glimmer of the cloister, more careful about words than things. The continuance of such systems, at this period of the world, when the state of knowledge and the opinions out of which they grew, have so long since passed away, is like opening the prison doors to a captive, and leading him forth to light, and air, and nature, but insisting that he shall still wear his iron collar, and his chain and ball. Light began to dawn on the nature of man as soon as philosophy quit conjecture for experiment. This light has increased with the unfolding glories of the science of medicine, and though, for a long time, it was streaked with the hues of morning, the various rays appear to be blending into bright beams of steady effulgence. A sublime improvement yet remains to be made in the education of the ministers of religion, as well as the professors of medicine. It is the union of natural and moral science. Solomon, whose wisdom was the light of his age, 'knew every plant, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall;' and it is not to be doubted, that the profound, luminous views which he took of practical ethics, are to be explained by his extensive knowledge. Through the medium of science and observation, divine wisdom chose to convey that illumination to the mind of the son of David, which shed a ray of glory over the age in which he lived, and added

splendour to the Jewish name. Tadmor has been for ages a heap of ruins; Jerusalem—the prophecy, ‘not in this city,’ has long since been fulfilled—the gold of Ophir is exhausted, and the Temple has fallen; but the memory of ‘the Preacher’ has descended through all the reverses of the nation over which he ruled, gathering new honours with every successive generation.

In medicine, too, the noblest triumph is to be achieved. The day is yet to come, and it will come, when the skill of the physician will be employed, not so much in prescribing remedies, as in furnishing antidotes—rather in establishing the general regimen of life, than in restoring enjoyment to any particular moment. In regard to mere bodily health, the arrangement of the academic life, in the literary institutions of the present day, has been left to the wisdom of men, who, however extensive may have been their classical attainments, and however faithful may have been their endeavours to enrich the minds of their pupils with the treasures amassed in books, were but little acquainted with the discipline of the body, or the art of preserving that health, without which, their efforts must be fruitless, and the destruction of which, is too often the direct consequence of indiscreet exertions to force the developement of the mind. That kind of hot-bed cultivation, which is so much the method of many, is not only hazardous to the health and perfect growth of the body, but is pernicious also to the mind. The mind should be allowed to follow nature in its gradual approach to maturity. It will then long retain the fullness of its powers and scarcely know decay. Nourish it, but not pamper it. Stall-feeding is as fatal to the mind as to the body. In this respect, at least, the ancients were wiser than we. The exercises of the gymnasium were as essential with them, and regulated with as much care as the lessons of the school. A vigorous constitution was

not the only good consequence of such a system of education. The period of instruction was thereby necessarily lengthened, and boys were not sent forth into society to fill the stations and perform the functions of men. Not only was the individual benefited, in this way, but the state also was a gainer; the resources of the one were augmented, and the other was presented with an efficient member. If the changes in the manners of modern times, and particularly the revolution in the art of war, have rendered the gymnasium less necessary in a political view than it was, still these changes have not diminished the force of the reasons in its favour, drawn from its moral and physical effects upon the individual. On the contrary, these reasons have received new strength from the more complete and multiplied divisions of society into classes, in this latter age of the world, and the far greater number of individuals who are exempted from manual labour.

But though the truth of these positions must be admitted, yet it would doubtless be a fond expectation to look for their adoption in practice, till the progress in physical science, which is annually extending its conquests and collating every part of nature, shall, in the flow of time, have aided the philosophy of mind in renovating partial theories, and views which include but half our nature.

The foregoing are a few of the ideas which have presented themselves to us in perusing Doctor Reid's work. These Essays, we think, valuable; not that the author has given any thing very original or profound, but he has added the sanction of his name and practice, to the opinions of others who have gone before him, and they abound in wise maxims and benevolent instructions, the fruit of long and multifarious experience, gathered by acute observation, and expressed with elegance and force. Physicians like Doctor Reid, consider man as he is, a com-



pounded being, of much good stamina, but of a fearful liability to disorder, both in his mental and corporeal faculties, and with the fidelity of one, who truly feels, in the very retirement of his heart, good will toward men, and with a noble disdain of empirical arts, and that sordid and murderous self-interest which prolongs languishment for the sake of securing an income, they urge the observance of all those moral and physical habits, which are so conformable with the dictates of nature and the injunctions of religion, and directly calculated to render men independent of tinctures, powders, pills, and lancets. Of the importance of moral and metaphysical science to the physician, Doctor Reid thus speaks.

He who, in the study or the treatment of the human frame, overlooks the intellectual part of it, cannot but entertain very incorrect notions of its nature, and fall into gross and sometimes fatal blunders in the means which he adopts for its regulation or repair. Whilst he is directing his purblind skill to remove or relieve some more obvious and superficial symptom, the worm of mental malady may be gnawing inwardly and undetected at the root of the constitution. He may be in a situation like that of a surgeon, who at the time that he is occupied in tying up one artery, is not aware that his patient is bleeding to death at another.—Intellect is not omnipotent; but its actual power over the organized matter to which it is attached, is much greater than is usually imagined. The anatomy of the mind, therefore, should be learnt, as well as that of the body; the study of its constitution in general, and its peculiarities, or what may be technically called its idiosyncrasies, in any individual case, ought to be regarded as one of the most essential branches of a medical education.

The savage, the rustic, the mechanical drudge, and the infant whose faculties have not had time to unfold themselves, or which (to make use of physiological language) have not as yet been *secreted*, may, for the most part, be regarded as machines, regulated principally by physical agents. But man, matured, civilized, and by due culture raised to his proper level in the scale of being, partakes more of a moral than of an animal character,

and is, in consequence, to be worked upon by remedies that apply themselves to his imagination, his passions, or his judgment, still more than by those that are directed immediately to the parts and functions of his material organization.

Doctor Reid then proceeds to exemplify the strong connexion between the mind and the body, first by adducing some of the very wonderful effects upon the body produced simply by the power of volition: and then, by taking notice of the operation of the passions both upon the intellectual and physical health. From among the passions, he has selected the fear of death, pride, and remorse, as furnishing some of the most signal illustrations. On the subject of the power of volition, though our author blames, as both ineffectual and cruel, the conduct of those who attempt the cure of hypochondriasis by reproof or ridicule, yet he acknowledges and maintains the salutary influence of an energetic and well regulated will. To illustrate the power of the will over the vital and animal functions, he cites a case related by Doctor Cheyne, which is so astonishing that we shall insert it for the amusement and instruction of our readers. The case is one of a man, "who could to all appearance die, at any time he chose, and after having lain a considerable time exactly as a corpse, was able to restore himself to the various functions of animation and intellect." Doctor Cheyne, who together with Doctor Baynard and Mr. Skrine, went to visit him, thus relates the circumstances.

He could die or expire when he pleased; and yet by an effort, or somehow, he could come to life again. He insisted so much upon our seeing the trial made, that we were at last forced to comply. We all three felt his pulse first. It was distinct, though small and thready: and his heart had its usual beating. He composed himself on his back; and lay in a still posture for some time. While I held his right hand, Dr. Baynard laid his hand on his heart; and Mr. Skrine held a clear looking-glass to his mouth. I found his pulse sink gradually, till at last I could not feel

any by the most exact and nice touch. Dr. Baynard could not feel the least motion in his heart; nor Mr Skrine perceive the least sort of breath on the bright mirror he held to his mouth. Then each of us, by turns, examined his arm, heart, and breath; but could not, by the nicest scrutiny, discover the least symptom of life in him. We reasoned a long time about this odd appearance as well as we could; and, finding he still continued in that condition, we began to conclude that he had indeed carried the experiment too far; and at last we were satisfied he was actually dead, and were just ready to leave him. This continued about half an hour. By nine o'clock in the morning in autumn, as we were going away, we observed some motion about the body; and upon examination found his pulse and the motion of his heart gradually returning; he began to breathe gently, and speak softly. We were all astonished to the last degree at this unexpected change; and after some further conversation with him and ourselves, went away fully satisfied as to all the particulars of this fact, but not able to form any rational scheme how to account for it.

This, however, was the last experiment the man made, for in a few hours afterwards he actually died.

Civil as well as medical history can, it should seem, furnish many examples of the preservative power of an energetic will. We can well recollect how often, in reading the narrative of men who have been remarkable for their spirit of adventure, we have been struck with the fact that they have almost uniformly escaped the diseases which have swept off their followers. Of those men who have astonished the world by the heroism of their exploits in the field of battle; who have founded empires, or new-modelled the institutions of states; who have extended the limits of civilization, or led the way through unexplored regions of the earth, we believe but few comparatively have ever lain long on the bed of languishment. While men of pusillanimous spirits have fallen beneath privation and disease like grass beneath the mower's scythe, these great men, their animal fibre invigorated and shielded, and their

nerves strung by the untiring energy of their wills, have triumphed over hunger and thirst, and heat and cold, and inhaled untainted the hot breath of pestilence. Or if they have died of sickness, it has been when, by some accident or evil habit, the proper character of their minds was either permanently or for a time destroyed, or after exposure and excitement had both been long past. It is not pretended that in any of the instances alluded to, volition has been exerted with the especial design of acting upon the springs of life, as in the case reported by Doctor Cheyne, but that by the general healthy tone of the will and its occasional extraordinary excitement, the body has been kept as it were in a prepared state to resist the invasion of disease, or to throw it off, instead of tamely submitting, if at any time it had actually seized upon the system. The fact it is presumed will not be denied; and how else can it be explained? Occupation, whether of mind or body, or both, will hardly furnish an explanation, for simply having much to do, especially if it be attended with great responsibility and be difficult of execution, instead of conducing to the corporal good of a man of feeble will, would of itself destroy him. Nor can it be said in opposition, that the hope of reward, whether in wealth, honour, or renown, would account for the fact, for this feeling would not so much produce its effect directly, as by stimulating resolution, and operating through the medium of volition; and as for courage, intrepidity in danger, and the feeling of exultation upon the successful issue of an arduous struggle, these are all qualities of the will, or are found in those men only who are characterized by the energy of that faculty. But we do not pretend to be qualified to enter into a profound discussion of this subject, and we will pass on, to what is said of the fear of death.

After some striking remarks on the melancholy inconsistency exhibited by those, upon whose health the fear of



death has produced the most fatal effects, "those persons most dreading their departure from life, to whom it has proved least productive of enjoyment," Doctor Reid goes on to give some illustrations of the powerful operation of this morbid feeling. Introducing this part of the subject, he elegantly says; "an indulgence in this morbid excess of apprehension not only embitters a man's existence, but often tends to shorten its duration. He hastens the advance of death by the fear with which his frame is seized at the appearance of its approach. His trembling hand involuntarily shakes the glass in which his hours are numbered." As, however, we have not room to dwell as long as we could wish on any part of the book, we will quote some examples offered, and proceed.

The well attested instance of the younger Lord Lyttleton is mentioned, 'who expired at the exact stroke of the clock which, in a dream or vision, he had been forewarned would be signal of his departure;' and that of a man 'who was sentenced to be bled to death. Instead, however, of the punishment being actually inflicted, he was merely made to believe that it was, by causing water, when his eyes were blinded, to be poured down his arm. This mimicry, however, of an operation, as completely stopped the movements of the animated machine, as if an entire exhaustion had been effected of the vivifying fluid. The man lost his life, but not his blood.' Another person 'had been condemned to lose his head. The moment after it had been laid upon the block a reprieve arrived; but the victim was already sacrificed. The living principle had been extinguished by the fear of the axe, as effectually as it would have been by its fall.' In connexion with this subject, an instance is mentioned of 'restoration from an apparently hopeless disease,' which was ascribed 'to the tranquil cheerfulness of the patient, which powerfully aided the operations of nature, and gave an efficacy,

altogether unexpected, to the applications of art.' 'This patient,' says Dr. Reid, 'was one of the society of Friends; a society whose peaceful tenets and habits prove as favourable to health as they are to piety and virtue; with whom Christianity consists principally in composure; and self-regulation constitutes the essence of religion.'

The Essays on Pride and Remorse abound with just remarks and prescriptions both moral and medical. Pride is not only a sin, but may become a disease, and health as well as virtue suffer from its hateful influence. Remorse, also, is not of itself 'a compensation for misconduct. Where it is an unproductive feeling merely, and not a regenerating principle, instead of mitigating it can only serve to aggravate our offences. Repentance, sentimentally indulged, often stands in the way of a practical reformation. The errors of our past life are not to be atoned by wasting the remainder of it in a sedentary grief, or in idle lamentations. Active duty alone is able to counteract the injury, or to obliterate the stain, of transgression.' In short, Doctor Reid, in leading us from the broad and frequented road of physical ill, brings us into the path of duty and enjoyment.

The remaining essays are on Solitude; on Excessive Study, or application of mind; on Vicissitude, as a cause and characteristic of intellectual malady; on Want of Sleep; on Intemperance; on the Excess of Abstinence; on Morbid Affections of the organs of sense; on Mental Derangement not indicative of constitutional vigour of mind; on Physical Malady, the occasion of mental disorder; on the Atmosphere of London; on Dyspeptic and Hepatic diseases; on Palsy, idiotic and spasmodic affections; on the hereditary nature of Madness; on Old age; on Lunatic Asylums; on the importance of counteracting the tendency of Mental Disease; on Bleeding; on Pharmacy; on Ablution; on Bodily Exercise; on Real Evils, a remedy for those of the

Imagination; and on Occupation. In the treatment of all these subjects, Dr. Reid has manifested much philanthropical feeling and elegance of mind, as well as an extensive range of observation, and a profound acquaintance with the theory of human life and duty.

Such books are eminently calculated to do good. The precepts and exhortations of the moralist are too apt to be unavailing. In early life, when sense is young and appetite keen, before truth has been enforced by stern experience, there is ever indulged an obscure hope that the connexion between moral and physical ill is not absolutely inseparable; that passion may be indulged and duty neglected with impunity. But when, in aid of the moralist, the physician comes forward, and by the strong evidence of facts, on the stable basis of

experiment, urges, from motives of policy as well as duty, an observance of the same rules of conduct that had before been dictated by speculative reason and enjoined by religion, how much is the cause of virtue strengthened? Men then find that the laws of nature and providence grant no immunities to transgression, no pardon, but to reformation; and that with one accord they all cry out, by the immutability of God, that self-control is wisdom; that the infallible consequence of righteousness is happiness, and that,

— Sure as day follows night,  
Death treads in pleasure's footsteps round  
the world,  
When pleasure treads the path which reason shuns.

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#### ART. 5. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

**A**MONG the romantic incidents of real life, few surpass the adventures of lady Harriet Ackland, who accompanied her husband Major Ackland in General Burgoyne's unfortunate campaign, of 1777. An entire generation has nearly passed away since the declaration of American Independence. The events of our revolutionary war, familiar to those who were actors in its scenes, are becoming, like the tales of "the days beyond the flood," to the existing race. The memory of those times that "tried men's souls" is revived by the perusal of General Wilkinson's Memoirs, who corrects a mistatement in the pathetic tale of Lady Harriet's story, so admirably delineated by General Burgoyne in his "State of the expedition from Canada, as laid before the House of Commons in 1780." Should the Editors of the American Monthly Magazine consider the narrative comprehended within their plan, they will no doubt amuse and gratify their readers by its insertion. The account of General Burgoyne is first introduced, and General Wilkinson's relation concludes a scene unrivalled in interest by any section of ancient or modern romance.

*General Burgoyne's Narrative of Lady Harriet Ackland's Adventures.*

"Besides the continuation of difficulties and general fatigue, this day, (9th October,

1777) was remarkable for a circumstance of private distress too peculiar and affecting to be omitted. The circumstance to which I allude is Lady Harriet Ackland's passage through the enemy's army to attend her wounded husband, then their prisoner.

"The progress of this lady with the army could hardly be thought abruptly or superfluously introduced, were it only so for the purpose of authenticating a wonderful story.—It would exhibit, if well delineated, an interesting picture of the spirit, the enterprise, and the distress of romance, realized and regulated upon the chaste and sober principles of rational love and conjugal duty.

"Lady Harriet Ackland had accompanied her husband to Canada in the beginning of the year 1776. In the course of that campaign she had traversed a vast space of country, in different extremities of season, and with difficulties that an European traveller will not easily conceive, to attend, in a poor hut at Chamblée, upon his sick bed.

"In the opening of the campaign in 1777 she was restrained from offering herself to a share of the fatigue and hazard expected before Ticonderoga, by the positive injunctions of her husband. The day after the conquest of the place, he was badly wounded, and she crossed the Lake Champlain to join him.



"As soon as he recovered, Lady Harriet proceeded to follow his fortunes through the campaign, and at Fort Edward, or at the next camp, she acquired a two wheel tumbril, which had been constructed by the artificers of the artillery, something similar to the carriage used for the mail upon the great roads in England. Major Ackland commanded the British grenadiers, which were attached to General Fraser's corps; and consequently were always the most advanced post of the army. Their situations were often so alert, that no person slept out of his clothes. In one of these situations a tent, in which the Major and Lady Harriet were asleep, suddenly took fire. An orderly sergeant of grenadiers, with great hazard of suffocation, dragged out the first person he caught hold of. It proved to be the major. It happened, that in the same instant she had, unknowing what she did, and perhaps not perfectly awaked, providentially made her escape, by creeping under the walls of the back part of the tent. The first object she saw, upon the recovery of her sense, was the major on the other side, and in the same instant again in the fire, in search of her. The sergeant again saved him, but not without the major being very severely burned in his face, and different parts of his body. Every thing they had with them in the tent was consumed.

"This accident happened a little time before the army crossed the Hudson's river, (13th Sept.) It neither altered the resolution nor the cheerfulness of Lady Harriet; and she continued her progress, a partaker of the fatigues of the advanced corps. The next call upon her fortitude was of a different nature, and more distressful as of longer suspense. On the march of the 19th Sept. the grenadiers being liable to action at every step, she had been directed by the major to follow the route of the artillery and baggage, which was not exposed. At the time the action begun, she found herself near a small uninhabited hut, where she alighted. When it was found the action was becoming general and bloody, the surgeon of the hospital took possession of the same place, as the most convenient for the first care of the wounded. Thus was this lady in hearing of one continued fire of cannon and musketry, for four hours together, with the presumption, from the post of her husband at the head of the grenadiers, that he was in the most exposed part of the action. She had three female companions, the Baroness of Reidescl, and the wives of

two British officers, major Hanage and Lieutenant Reynell; but in the event their presence served but little for comfort. Major Hanage was soon brought to the surgeon very badly wounded; and a little time after came intelligence that Lieutenant Reynell was shot dead. Imagination will want no help to figure the state of the whole group.

"From the date of that action to the 7th of October, Lady Harriet, with her usual serenity, stood prepared for new trials! and it was her lot that their severity increased with their number. She was again exposed to the hearing of the whole action, and at last received the word of her individual misfortune, mixed with the intelligence of the general calamity: the troops were defeated, and major Ackland, desperately wounded, was a prisoner.

"The day of the 8th was passed by Lady Harriet and her companions in uncommon anxiety; not a tent, not a shed being standing, except what belonged to the Hospital, their refuge was among the wounded and the dying.

"When the army was upon the point of moving, I received a message from Lady Harriet, submitting to my decision a proposal (and expressing an earnest solicitude to execute it, if not interfering with my design) of passing to the camp of the enemy, and requesting General Gates's permission to attend her husband.

"Though I was ready to believe, (for I had experienced) that patience and fortitude, in a supreme degree, were to be found, as well as every other virtue, under the most tender forms, I was astonished at this proposal. After so long an agitation, exhausted not only for want of rest, but absolutely want of food, drenched in rain for twelve hours together, that a woman should be capable of such an undertaking as delivering herself to the enemy, probably in the night, and uncertain of what hands she might first fall into, appeared an effort above human nature. The assurance I was enabled to give was small indeed; I had not even a cup of wine to offer; but I was told she had found, from some kind and fortunate hand, a little rum and dirty water. All I could furnish to her was an open boat, and a few lines, written upon dirty and wet paper, to General Gates, recommending her to his protection.

"Mr. Brudenell, the chaplain to the artillery (the same gentleman who had officiated so signally at General Fraser's funeral) readily undertook to accompany her, 2 M

and with one female servant, and the major's valet-de-chambre, (who had a ball which he had received in the late action then in his shoulder) she rowed down the river to meet the enemy. But her distresses were not yet at an end. The night was advanced before the boat reached the enemy's out post, and the sentinel would not let it pass, nor even come on shore. In vain Mr. Brudenell offered the flag of truce, and represented the state of the extraordinary passenger. The guard, apprehensive of treachery, and punctilious to their orders, threatened to fire into the boat if it stirred before day-light. Her anxiety and sufferings were thus protracted through seven or eight dark cold hours; and her reflections upon that first reception could not give her very encouraging ideas of the treatment she was afterwards to expect. But it is due to justice at the close of this adventure to say, that she was received and accommodated by General Gates with all the humanity and respect that her rank, her merits, and her fortune deserved.

"Let such as are affected by these circumstances of alarm, hardship, and danger, recollect, that the subject of them was a woman; of the most tender and delicate frame; of the gentlest manners; habituated to all the soft elegancies, and refined enjoyments, that attend high birth and fortune; and far advanced in a state in which the tender cares, always due to the sex, become indispensably necessary. Her mind alone was formed for such trial."

#### GENERAL WILKINSON'S RELATION.

"The day, (9th Oct.) wasted without a movement to the front, excepting parties of observation, and the night found us on our old ground. About ten o'clock I was advised from the advanced guard on the river, that a batteau under a flag of truce had arrived from the enemy, with a lady on board, who bore a letter to General Gates, from General Burgoyne, of which I shall here record a fac-simile,\* in honour

\* *Gen Burgoyne's Letter to Gen. Gates.*

SIR—

Lady Harriet Ackland, a lady of the first distinction by family, rank, and personal virtues, is under such concern on account of Major Ackland, her husband, wounded, a prisoner in your hands, that I cannot refuse her request to commit her to your protection.

Whatever general impropriety there may be in persons acting in your situation and mine to solicit favours, I cannot see the uncommon pre-eminence in every female grace and exaltation of character of this lady, and her very hard for-

of the sensibility which dictated it, and as a testimony of that supreme degree of fortitude, resignation, constancy, and affection, which is most frequently discovered under the most tender forms; and I will add, from my own observation, and I will do it with lively satisfaction, that in the exercise of these duties and these virtues which ornament and sweeten the married life; in every trial of adversity, the fair and feeble sex show themselves superior to the lordly animals of the creation, and furnish examples of tranquil firmness and resolution to their protectors.

"Major Henry Dearborn (since Major General) who commanded the guard, was ordered to detain the flag until the morning; the night being exceedingly dark, and the quality of the lady unknown. As this incident has been grossly misrepresented to the injury of the American character, which in arms is that of courage, clemency, and humanity; to correct the delusions which have flowed from Gen. Burgoyne's pen, who, although the vehicle could not have been the author of the calumny—I am authorized by General Dearborn to make the following statement, in which I place entire confidence. His guard occupied a cabin, in which there was a back apartment appropriated to his own accommodation: the party on board the boat attracted the attention of the sentinel, and he had not hailed ten minutes, before she struck the shore; the lady was immediately conveyed into the apartment of the Major, which had been cleared for her reception; her attendants followed with her baggage and necessaries, and fire was made, and her mind was relieved from the horrors which oppressed it, by the assurance of her husband's safety; she took tea, and was accommodated as comfortably as circumstances would permit, and the next morning when I visited the guard before sunrise, her boat had put off, and was floating down the stream to our camp,

tune, without testifying that your attentions to her will lay me under obligations.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Oct. 9, 1777.

J. BURGoyNE.

*M. G. Gates.*

The original of this highly interesting letter, together with several other important MSS. documents relating to the campaign of 1777, has been deposited, by Gen. Wilkinson, in the archives of the New-York Historical Society as well as an elegantly bound presentation copy of his Memoirs.



where General Gates, whose gallantry will not be denied, stood ready to receive her with all the respect and tenderness to which her rank and condition gave her a claim: indeed, the feminine figure, the benign aspect, and polished manners of this charming woman, were alone sufficient to attract the sympathy of the most obdurate; but if another motive could have been wanting to inspire respect, it was furnished by the peculiar circumstances of Lady Harriet, then in that most delicate situation, which cannot fail to interest the solitudes of every being possessing the form of a man: it was therefore the foulest injustice to brand an American officer with the failure of courtesy, where it was so highly merited. Major Ackland had set out for Albany, where he was joined by his lady." I am, &c. HISTORICUS.

July 4, 1817.

We are much obliged to our correspondent for bringing together the particulars attending an adventure, which, we doubt not, has engaged the sympathies of our readers. We will complete the history of these lovers. The circumstances attending the wound and capture of Major Ackland, will be found in our Review of General Wilkinson's Memoirs, page 41 of this volume. We are enabled to add from the same authority, (Gen. W's Memoirs,) the tragic sequel of this interesting story.

In consequence of the situation of Lady Harriet, General Wilkinson used his endeavours, with success, to procure the conditional exchange of Major Ackland, with permission to remove to New-York. There, Major Ackland effected his exchange against Major Otho Williams, at that time a prisoner on Long-Island. Pending the negotiation for this purpose, Major Ackland made this wounded officer an inmate of his house, where Lady Harriet's attentions alleviated his sufferings. We approach with reluctance the catastrophe of our tale. General Wilkinson has feelingly related it.

"But unfortunate was the destiny of this gallant, generous, high-minded gentleman; and it cannot be listened to by an American without deep regret, when it is known he gave his life in defence of their honour. I have the following detail from an English gentleman in whom I place confidence:—Ackland, after his return to England, procured a regiment, and at a dinner of military men, where the courage of the Americans was made a

question, took the negative side with his usual decision; he was opposed, warmth ensued, and he gave the lie direct to a Lieutenant Lloyd, fought him, and was shot through the head. Lady Harriet lost her senses, and continued deranged two years; after which, I have been informed, she married Mr. Brudenell, who accompanied her from General Burgoyne's camp, when she sought her wounded husband on the Hudson's river." E.

#### NEW-YORK INSTITUTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

The American Museum has been removed from Chatham street to the New-York Institution, in Chamber street; and was opened for exhibition the first time on the afternoon and evening of the 2d July, 1817. The brilliant display made on this occasion, gave an opportunity for many to admire the taste of Mr. Scudder (the proprietor) in the disposition of his natural curiosities, and the elegant manner in which he has prepared and preserved them, and varied their natural attitudes to give the strongest impressions, and produce the most lasting effect upon the beholder. His skill is unequalled in preparing subjects of natural history so that they shall retain their original characteristic expression, and appear in their native beauty or deformity. It was the opinion of several gentlemen present the first exhibition, that neither London nor Paris, which they had visited, possessed specimens in such high state of preservation; and that as he already excelled in the preparation, he would soon exceed in the number of his subjects, and the extent of his Museum, any similar establishment. It was thought by some, that nothing was wanting but a little more time and due encouragement, to make the American Museum the first establishment of the kind in this or any other country. Not an individual appeared dissatisfied with this appropriation of the building in which the Museum is now established. On the contrary, all expressed their satisfaction that Mr. Scudder had received public patronage, and thought that he had shown himself worthy of it. Former attempts had been made in New-York to establish a Museum of natural and artificial curiosities, but they failed for want of public patronage. Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, Mr. John Scudder began, about the year 1800, while he was yet in the employ of Mr. Savage, at monthly wages, to procure specimens for a new collection. The

Armadillo was the first animal that he procured, and from this feeble beginning his industry and perseverance have brought to public view the splendid collection which now graces our city. He has laboured for several years under the disadvantage of having a house badly adapted to the purpose of a Museum, but as this is now removed, he will for the future have full scope for the exercise of his ingenuity, and with the encouragement thus afforded him, much may be expected to result from his labours.

On the 2d July, Mr. Scudder complimented his patrons with the first view of the American Museum as newly arranged in the New-York Institution. The members of the Corporation, and those scientific gentlemen who had taken a particular interest in his success, together with their families, were invited to a gratuitous view, previously to opening the Museum to the public. We shall take some future occasion to describe the excellent disposition of the natural curiosities of this Museum, particularly the different groups and combinations of the preserved specimens of animals.

The Museum now forms a part of the New-York Institution, which, though well understood among ourselves, may require some explanation to distant readers and visitors to our city. The building which is appropriated for the purposes of the Institution, was formerly the New-York Alms-house, a brick building, 260 feet long, and three stories high. It is a plain edifice, without ornament, having been built for use, not for show. When it was vacated in 1816 and the paupers removed to the new establishment at Bellevue, in the suburbs of the city, the Corporation appropriated it to different Societies, which had applied for apartments within it. Under the direction of the Committee of Arts and Sciences, the building was leased for ten years, for a nominal rent, to different persons and Societies, who are now located in the building, and whose leases commenced on the 1st May, 1816. The edifice, by its present designation, means the *New-York Institution of Learned and Scientific Establishments*, of which the following are located there.

1. The American Academy of the Fine Arts, of which Col. Trumbull is President. The other officers are stated in a former number of this Magazine, in which was commenced (p. 133) an account of the subjects exhibited. These comprise painting and statuary only.

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3. The Historical Society. His Excellency De Witt Clinton is also President of this institution. They have a suit of rooms. One is appropriated for the sittings of the Society, and in this, the monthly meetings of several Bible Societies are permitted to be held. Another room contains the collection of books, papers, manuscripts, &c. collected by the Society, relating to the civil, ecclesiastical, or natural history of our country. Two other large rooms are set apart for the cabinet of Mineralogy, Zoology, and Botany, and considerable progress is made in these departments. These rooms were once assigned to the New-York City Library, but the lease was relinquished, and they were subsequently given to the Historical Society and to Mr. Griscom.

4. The Lyceum of Natural History. Dr. Mitchill is President of this institution, of which we gave some account in a former number. The members consist principally of young, active and zealous cultivators of the Natural Sciences. Their sittings are frequent, and the communications made to the Society are numerous and important. The room occupied by the Lyceum was formerly assigned to General Swift, and occupied by him, during the war, when his services were wanted, and his talents were employed, in planning works of defence for this city. Being no longer wanted for that purpose, it has been granted to the Lyceum.

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The whole of this extensive building, except a small part occupied by the Commissioners of the Alms-house, has thus been disposed of by the Corporation for



the benefit of Science, and the reputation of the city. I am assured that the citizens generally will not regret this disposition of a small portion of the public property, though it has been said that a better application might have been made. Some have suggested to demolish the building and sell out the fee for town lots; but this would only afford a chance for speculation, and render it necessary to open Warren street, through the public ground between the New-York Institution and the City Hall; and the great thoroughfare, thus made near the Hall, would render it impossible to attend to the business of the courts from the constant rumbling of carts and carriages. It has also been suggested that if the Alms-house had been converted into offices it would have produced several thousand dollars income. Be this as it may, I cannot but justify and applaud the Corporation for the generous disposition they have made of the building; and I take the liberty of giving it as my opinion that neither Warren nor any other street should ever pass so near the Hall as it must, if opened through the public ground, so long as the Courts of Justice hold their sessions therein. K.

#### MESSRS. EDITORS,

Notwithstanding the salutary ordinances of the corporation of this city, the unpardonable negligence of its executive officers suffers the streets to be infested with every manner of unclean beasts. Nor is the danger of suffocation from stench, or of fever from infection, all that we have to apprehend from the toleration of the vilest nuisance that ever was permitted to nauseate a civilized community. Disgusting as swine are, they are not so much to be dreaded as dogs. As canine madness is usually prevalent at this season, and as we are so imminently exposed to suffer from its effects, I have thought that an account of the means that have been suggested of preventing and curing the hydrophobia, would not be ill-timed.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, under the signature of S. in May last, takes notice of the methods of treatment recommended for recent wounds, by Dr. Mosely, of London, and Dr. Bouriat, of Montpellier, in France. He remarks, that there is an extraordinary coincidence in the ideas of these gentlemen, who published their essays about the same time, without any previous concert. The following is an extract from S's communication:

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The Museum now forms a part of the New-York Institution, which, though well understood among ourselves, may require some explanation to distant readers and visitors to our city. The building which is appropriated for the purposes of the Institution, was formerly the New-York Alms-house, a brick building, 260 feet long, and three stories high. It is a plain edifice, without ornament, having been built for use, not for show. When it was vacated in 1816 and the paupers removed to the new establishment at Bellevue, in the suburbs of the city, the Corporation appropriated it to different Societies, which had applied for apartments within it. Under the direction of the Committee of Arts and Sciences, the building was leased for ten years, for a nominal rent, to different persons and Societies, who are now located in the building, and whose leases commenced on the 1st May, 1816. The edifice, by its present designation, means the *New-York Institution of Learned and Scientific Establishments*, of which the following are located there.

1. The American Academy of the Fine Arts, of which Col. Trumbull is President. The other officers are stated in a former number of this Magazine, in which was commenced (p. 133) an account of the subjects exhibited. These comprise painting and statuary only.

2. The Literary and Philosophical Society, of which his Excellency the Governor is President. This association has the lease of a spacious room for their sittings, which are monthly. A number of excellent papers on various subjects have been read before this Society, of which one volume of transactions has been published, and there are other communications on file sufficient for a second volume, whenever the funds of the Society will admit their publication.

3. The Historical Society. His Excellency De Witt Clinton is also President of this institution. They have a suit of rooms. One is appropriated for the sittings of the Society, and in this, the monthly meetings of several Bible Societies are permitted to be held. Another room contains the collection of books, papers, manuscripts, &c. collected by the Society, relating to the civil, ecclesiastical, or natural history of our country. Two other large rooms are set apart for the cabinet of Mineralogy, Zoology, and Botany, and considerable progress is made in these departments. These rooms were once assigned to the New-York City Library, but the lease was relinquished, and they were subsequently given to the Historical Society and to Mr. Griscom.

4. The Lyceum of Natural History. Dr. Mitchill is President of this institution, of which we gave some account in a former number. The members consist principally of young, active and zealous cultivators of the Natural Sciences. Their sittings are frequent, and the communications made to the Society are numerous and important. The room occupied by the Lyceum was formerly assigned to General Swift, and occupied by him, during the war, when his services were wanted, and his talents were employed, in planning works of defence for this city. Being no longer wanted for that purpose, it has been granted to the Lyceum.

5. Mr. John Griscom, Lecturer on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, has a room assigned to him on the same terms with the other Societies, provided he uses it for the purpose of delivering his lectures therein and nothing else.

6. The American Museum, of which we have spoken. These six establishments and associations constitute the *New-York Institution*.

The whole of this extensive building, except a small part occupied by the Commissioners of the Alms-house, has thus been disposed of by the Corporation for



the benefit of Science, and the reputation of the city. I am assured that the citizens generally will not regret this disposition of a small portion of the public property, though it has been said that a better application might have been made. Some have suggested to demolish the building and sell out the fee for town lots; but this would only afford a chance for speculation, and render it necessary to open Warren street, through the public ground between the New-York Institution and the City Hall; and the great thoroughfare, thus made near the Hall, would render it impossible to attend to the business of the courts from the constant rumbling of carts and carriages. It has also been suggested that if the Alms-house had been converted into offices it would have produced several thousand dollars income. Be this as it may, I cannot but justify and applaud the Corporation for the generous disposition they have made of the building; and I take the liberty of giving it as my opinion that neither Warren nor any other street should ever pass so near the Hall as it must, if opened through the public ground, so long as the Courts of Justice hold their sessions therein. W.

#### MESSRS. EDITORS,

Notwithstanding the salutary ordinances of the corporation of this city, the unpardonable negligence of its executive officers suffers the streets to be infested with every manner of unclean beasts. Nor is the danger of suffocation from stench, or of fever from infection, all that we have to apprehend from the toleration of the vilest nuisance that ever was permitted to nauseate a civilized community. Disgusting as swine are, they are not so much to be dreaded as dogs. As canine madness is usually prevalent at this season, and as we are so imminently exposed to suffer from its effects, I have thought that an account of the means that have been suggested of preventing and curing the hydrophobia, would not be ill-timed.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, under the signature of S. in May last, takes notice of the methods of treatment recommended for recent wounds, by Dr. Mosely, of London, and Dr. Bouriat, of Montpellier, in France. He remarks, that there is an extraordinary coincidence in the ideas of these gentlemen, who published their essays about the same time, without any previous concert. The following is an extract from S's communication:

"These physicians agree as to the speedy mode to be adopted in the treat-

ment of a wound inflicted by a rabid animal; it is its immediate destruction by caustic, or by fire, in order to annihilate the poison. The wound requires repeated applications of escharotics, (such as corrosive sublimate, or red precipitate) to keep it discharging, and a judicious surgical management according to its nature and situation. Until an experienced person can be had to employ the powerful agency of pure potash (caustic) it is proper to burn linen, cotton, or tow, and even gunpowder, on the wound. No internal remedies are to be relied on without local applications; and Mosely says, destroying the part, and continuing the suppuration, some weeks are sufficient to prevent all mischief.

"These authors unite in the most unqualified rejection of all remedies from empirics, quacks, or even well meaning persons, who, being unacquainted with medical science, are not aware of their responsibility, when they would waste precious time, and jeopardize many lives by their nostrums, in preference to the certain and judicious means which are actually put into our hands.

"As the work of Dr. Bouriat is not yet translated into the English language, we recommend that of Dr. Mosely, which as a *vade mecum* should have a place in every practitioner's book-case. He says, himself, 'until the late great prevalence of canine madness in London, there were only a few physicians who ever saw it; and that after it, there was scarcely one who had not had an opportunity of seeing it often.' What warning for us to be prepared against so distressing an evil! In no other treatise of the kind can be found more authenticated success in the mode of treatment, more experience, more of that useful instruction, which after many ages, has been scattered among numerous books, than is now condensed in this excellent performance of Dr. Mosely."

"Before closing this article, we beg leave to repeat the simple but effectual treatment recommended by these experienced physicians:

Destroy, as soon as possible, the bitten part by caustic or fire; keep the wound suppurating or discharging for a few weeks, and the patient is safe."

William Coleman, Esq. editor of the Evening Post, in remarking on the above, recommends a decoction of the *scutellaria*, or skullcap "as a safe and certain preventive, if taken at any time after the bite and before hydrophobia comes on." Dr. Thacher, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, in a letter published in the first volume of the

American Medical and Philosophical Register, speaks respectfully of the virtues of this plant. Dr. Thacher, also, mentions the benefits that have been experienced from the use of the *lobelia inflata*. He concludes his letter with saying,—

"That the fatal consequences of the ravaging evil in question, may, as far as possible, be obviated, it is incumbent on professional men, to direct their attention to the most eligible means of prevention on such alarming occasions. The first in point of importance or security, unquestionably is, the operation of cutting out or burning the parts in which the bite has been effected; but whether this be dispensed with or not, a careful and assiduous ablution cannot be too strongly inculcated. If the wounded part be scarified within a few hours or even days, after the accident, and water be poured on forcibly, and the washing persevered in for a length of time, there is almost an infallible certainty that in general the destructive poison may be completely eradicated before it can be absorbed into the system. The above process, however, should, for greater security, be followed by the application of the nitrate of silver, or some other caustic in solution, or if not speedily attainable, a valuable substitute may probably be found in the properties of strong unslacked lime."

Dr. Hosack, in his observations on this letter, expresses some confidence in the efficacy of preparations of copper as a remedy, and agrees with Dr. T. that washing for a length of time is the best preventive. He denies the security of excision, though immediate.

In the fourth volume of the Medical and Philosophical Register, is a letter from the late Dr. Rush to Dr. Hosack, in which he mentions several cases, supported by good authority, of cures effected by copious bleeding, followed up by calomel and opium in large quantities. Dr. R. expresses a favourable opinion of this treatment, considering the hydrophobia a febrile disease.

In a late British magazine I met with the following letter from the celebrated Baretti, the friend of Burke, Johnson, &c. to Dr. Brocklesby, another of their intimates, and a distinguished physician. The letter is dated at Venice, May 20, 1764. After adverting to the festivities of the season, (the marriage of the Republic to the Adriatic sea,) he proceeds: "But if you were here you would be much more pleased with a discovery

made at Udine, the capital of Friuli, a small province belonging to this republic. The discovery is this: a poor man lying under the tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured with some draughts of vinegar given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician of Padua, called Count Leonissa, got intelligence of this event at Udine, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the Paduan hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset; and the man was speedily and perfectly cured. I have diffused through Italy this discovery, by means of a periodical paper that I am writing; and I hope you will make it known in England, by means of your public papers. And as I am sure that this astonishing remedy will have as happy an effect there as it had here, so I should be glad to be apprized of it, that I may relate it in my said paper."

I have thrown together these facts and opinions in one view, in the hope of aiding the efforts of the faculty to discover some efficient specific for this frequently fatal, and fatally frequent disease.

HUMANITAS.

New-York, July 9, 1817.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I offer for registry in your valuable journal a Talk, made to Dr. Le Baron by a Chippewa chief, to induce the President of the United States to pardon Pe-to-big, one of their tribe, who had committed a murder, of one of our citizens, in 1810. My friend, to whom it was addressed, understands so much of the language, as to vouch for the correctness of the interpretation. The reader of this performance, will class it among the best of the native speeches.

You will herewith receive a map or geographical sketch of the South shore of Lake Superior from the river Onatanagan to the Ford du Lac, done by an Indian lad, who has no other education than he received in a trader's hut. He was of a mixed blood, two-thirds Chippewa and one-third French. It is another proof, in addition to the many I possess already, of the proficiency of the Tartars, and other American indigenes, in geography.

I beg you to accept my respectful salutation. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

A Talk held at the Council House in Detroit, in 1811, addressed to Doctor Francis Le Baron, to be delivered by him in person.



to the President of the United States, with a white Belt of Wampum.

MY FATHER,

Listen to what your children have to say, and lend an ear to what is said.

FATHER,

We were pleased to find on our arrival here, by the smiles and conduct of your representative, (the governor of the territory) that anger reigned not in your breast, and your heart, emblematic of the white walls that now surround us.

FATHER,

Listen to the words of your children—they are the voice of three great nations—Chippawas, Ottawas, and Pattawatties; you that reign over the seventeen great fires, and have them at command, open your ears, and heart, and give attention to what your children have to say.

FATHER,

Remember, when you first came among us, remember our chiefs, and the solemn contract we then made for our mutual happiness, and the promise you then made, to treat us as your children: in trouble once, you received us under your protection—we then buried the hatchet, with this solemn appeal to the Great Spirit, never to raise it unless in one common cause. These things are registered in the hearts of our young men.

FATHER,

One of our brothers (Pe-to-big) in a moment of folly and madness, when the heart was blackened by intoxication, did so far forget himself, as to be guilty of the first crime; he killed his fellow man, without cause! He has been given up to justice, and has long been confined in one of your dungeons, loaded with irons.

FATHER,

Our French and British Fathers, punished their red children, but not with death! No, never.

FATHER,

When intoxicated, we are all mad or foolish; your red children are weak and oftentimes imprudent, and are more guilty of this indulgence than our white brethren.—You, who are endowed with greater strength of mind and good sense than we are, must view with a charitable eye, and hear with a liberal ear, this first offence of our brother.

FATHER,

When you first adopted us as your children, you marked out for us a path to walk in, which was strewed with flowers, and lighted by an unclouded sky; we have endeavoured to walk therein, and, but one

of us in an hour of madness and folly has strayed from it! Forgive him, father, and evince to us your charity and your friendship; the Great Spirit, in whose presence we now speak, and who sees our actions, and knows our thoughts, has deigned to give us this day an *unclouded sky* in token of His forgiveness.

FATHER,

The tedious and solitary confinement of our brother has washed away his crime. Think so, father, and unbolt the bars of your prison-door, and let our brother return to the bosom of his family and friends; if so, father, we will be responsible for his future good conduct.

FATHER,

The chief that speaks to you is *old*, and the nations he represents, respect him.

FATHER,

Listen to your red children, and pay attention to what has been said; accept this belt of white wampum, in token of the purity of our feelings towards you.

FATHER,

We will offer up, in common, a sacrifice to the Great Spirit for Him to watch over, and take care of you. Farewell.

(A true Copy.)

FRANCIS LE BARON.

COUNCIL-HOUSE,

Detroit, July 20th, 1811.

NAGGS, Interpreter, Sworn.

The editors acknowledge their obligation to Doctor Samuel Akerly, of this city, in enabling them to lay before their readers, the following full and interesting account of the insect, commonly called the Hessian Fly.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WHEAT INSECT  
*Of America, or the tipula vaginalis tritici,*  
commonly called the Hessian Fly.

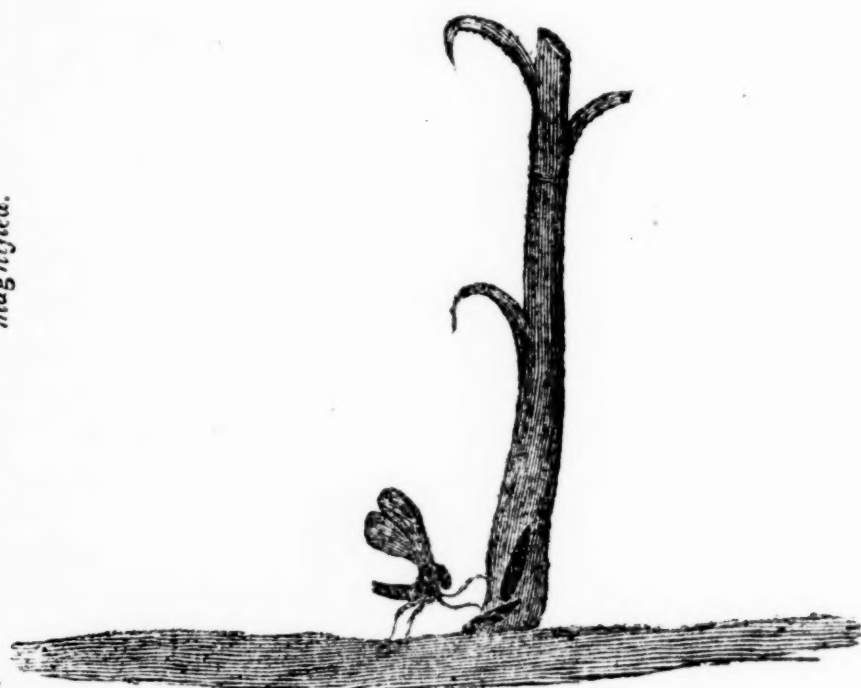
The United States is an immense agricultural country, and the injury committed upon vegetation of all kinds by insects is so great, and so frequently repeated, that it has excited attentive inquiry into this department of the natural sciences. This class of living creatures has been divided into several orders, one of which is called DIPTERA, including all those insects which have only two wings. The wheat insect, that commenced anew its depredations upon our crops of grain the present season, has but two wings, and consequently belongs to the order of diptera. It was long since known, by its destructive effects, at various times, in different parts of the country, but its nature, the changes it undergoes, and the means of destroying it,

have not been generally understood. Having examined into the subject, and made a drawing of the insect, the following is the result of the inquiry.

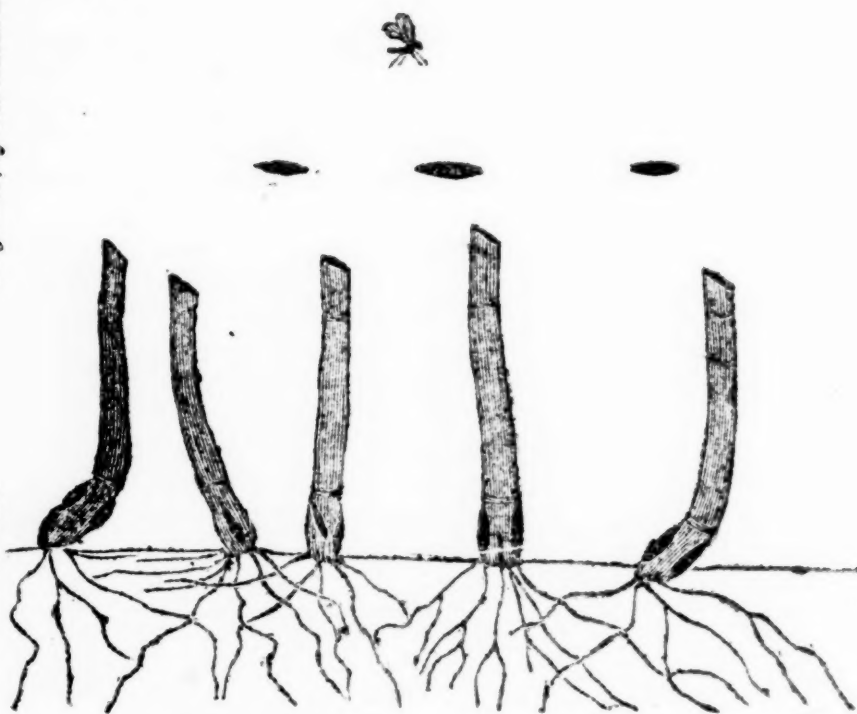
The wheat insect is a species of *tipula*, and in order to distinguish it from other species of that genus of insects, Dr. Mitchell has called it the "wheat tipula," or *tipula vaginalis tritici*. The creatures of this tribe or genus of insects are numerous,

amounting to more than one hundred and thirty, hitherto described, most of them attaching themselves to particular plants, as in "Spain to a chrysanthemum, in Denmark to a persicaria, in other parts of Europe to box, juniper, barberry, rye, while others annoy orchards, kitchen gardens, and meadows, frequently committing the most destructive ravages."\*

*Tipula vaginalis tritici* and the chrysalis magnified.



*Tipula vaginalis tritici* and the chrysalis, of the natural size.



Chrysalis in the Wheat stubble.

The *tipula vaginalis tritici* is a very small black insect, not so large as the mosquito of this place, with two fine transparent wings, from the roots of which three ribs diverge, as through the leaf of a plant. The body, when examined by a microscope, is found to be divided into four segments, with a few hairs observable on each.

The legs of a yellowish cast, and transparent; head inflected, with a short proboscis. The cut here given will present a more correct idea of this little creature than any description.

\* Dr. Mitchell's letter, as published in the New-York Gazette, 3d July, 1817.



It is here represented in its natural size, and magnified; also in its state of chrysalis, in which it is dormant. It is shown nestling in the wheat stubble, near the roots, where it looks something like flaxseed. The chrysalis is also taken from the stalk of the wheat, and represented of its natural size. The egg and larva are omitted in the plate, as the one is a small white nit, and the other a small white maggot, not easily delineated.

All insects undergo certain changes and transformations, which embarrass ordinary observers; and the creatures seen in different states are taken for different insects. But these changes are positive and uniform, and must be known to understand the subject and come at the truth. They are four. 1. the *ovum*, or egg: 2. the *larva*, or caterpillar; 3. the *chrysalis pupa*, or dormant state, and 4. the *imago*, or perfect insect.

Omne animal ex ovo, (every animal is produced from an egg,) is a favourite dogma with some. It is true with respect to almost all insects. From the egg issues, in due time, called into existence by the warmth of a congenial sun, the larva or caterpillar. In this state it partakes of its favourite food, adapted to its nature, and provided by the hand of the Omnipotent. It feeds till having obtained its growth, and performed all its functions, it is prepared to sleep away a portion of its existence previous to its revival in its ultimate state. It is in the caterpillar state that most insects injure vegetation; and herein they perform no other functions than eating and digestion, by which they acquire their growth. This being accomplished, they become torpid and enter into the *chrysalis* or dormant state, in which they continue a longer or shorter interval, according to the season. In high latitudes most of them hybernate and resuscitate on the approach of summer, not again into a caterpillar, but into the *imago* or perfect insect. From this form of its existence it must be characterized and described as the parent animal. The others are subordinate states of being, preparatory to its perfect and most complete developement. In this it performs the functions necessary for a continuation and propagation of its species. The wheat tipula, like the silk worm, lays its eggs and dies, and a new generation succeeds.

The egg of the insect is generally deposited "between the lowest part of the leaf of the wheat and the part which forms the main stalk or straw, to the latter of which it closely adheres, and is generally within

the outside leaf, so as to lie as near to the root as possible. (as represented in the cut.) It resembles, at first, a very small white nit, and as it grows larger becomes a sluggish and almost inanimate maggot of a white colour. In this state, the proper and most natural food of the insect is the sap or juice of that kind of green wheat which has the most delicate straw."\* The change from the egg to the larva, or maggot, is so difficultly discernible, in so small an object, that Judge Havens, whose observations are just quoted, has mistaken the fact, and concluded that the insect is viviparous. But although some insects do not undergo the changes that have been stated, yet none of them that are viviparous produce a larva as the first state of existence. Spiders lay eggs which produce spiders, and these creatures, by late naturalists, have been removed from the class of insects and placed by themselves on that account. The *aphides*, or little green insects that infest cabbages and other plants, and called cabbage-lice, deviate from the ordinary course of other insects, and are viviparous. The wheat tipula, however, progresses through the four ordinary changes common to most insects. The chrysalis is brownish or black, and might be mistaken for the egg of some other insect.

The tipula vaginalis, looks something like a moscheto, but smaller, and is without the feathery palpi, or feelers, of that troublesome insect. The tipula plumosa, resembles our moscheto very much. The American wheat tipula is said to have been imported, during the American revolution, by the German troops employed by England to repress the spirit of freedom in her colonies, and hence this little creature has been called the Hessian Fly. Judge Havens, in his observations on this subject, does not decide the question, but leaves it probable that it might have been so, because the chrysalis of the insect is sometimes deposited in the upper part of the stalk of grain, and hence could have been imported with straw from Europe. But no such insect is known to infest grain in Great Britain, and one only on the continent of Europe, which feeds upon wheat in the ear.† If these facts are wrong, the

\* Havens on Hessian fly. Agricultural Society Transactions of New-York, vol. i. p. 96.

† Dr. Mitchill, in naming the insect tipula tritici, was aware that one of the same name inhabited Europe, and fed upon wheat, but it was

figure in the plate, which has never before been given to the public, will serve to correct the errors by comparison with the description of figures of other tipulæ published in books of entomology.

German troops were quartered in several places on Long-Island, during the American revolution, and a year or two after peace, when agriculture commenced its operations uninterrupted by war, the wheat tipula first excited notice in that part of our state, by the injury done to the wheat. It was easy to attribute this plague to our enemies, and accordingly it was saddled upon the poor Hessians, who are innocent of the charge, and hence it is improper to call the wheat insect, the Hessian Fly. It is besides quite different from a fly, whose figure and habits are very unlike those of a tipula, and the former belongs to a genus of insects called *musca*, which most generally feed upon animal substances.

The tipula vaginalis tritici of America, most generally delights to feed upon the tender plants of green wheat, but it has been known to attack rye, and even barley, (Havens. Agricult. Trans. vol. i. p. 91.) though the two latter rarely and without injury, except that in one case on Long-Island, in 1788, a field of summer barley was entirely destroyed, as was supposed, by this insect. It first appeared to attract notice by its ravages on the east end of Long-Island, about thirty-one years ago, (viz.) in 1786. The crops of wheat were almost entirely cut off in that part of the country in 1787 and 1788. The inhabitants, discouraged by such destruction, cultivated rye almost exclusively for several

so different a creature, that it could not be mistaken for the American wheat tipula, as the one in Europe feeds upon wheat in the ear, and ours upon the juices of the young plant, and deposits its eggs and chrysalis on the stalk, where it is covered like a sheath by the first or outer leaf. Hence, not to confound the two insects together, he has called the American wheat tipula, the tipula vaginalis tritici. That they are not the same, will be easily seen by comparing the description and figure of the American tipula, with the tipula tritici of Europe, which is as follows: "Dull rufous: wings hyaline with a fringed margin: eyes black. Inhabits Europe; very minute, (Lin. Trans. vol. iv. p. 230.) Antennæ moniliform, longer than the thorax: legs very long. Larva citron with foliated papillæ at the margin, a sharp head and truncate tail; skips, and is found in great numbers in the ears of wheat, to which it is very injurious; is destroyed by the ichneumon tipula: pupa narrow, reddish and pointed at each end." Turton's Linnaeus.

ral years, and the insect disappeared. Some sowed the bearded wheat, which the tipula did not injure, but this kind of grain does not wholly escape, unless it is sown late in the autumn, so that the tipula has not the green plant upon which to lay its eggs. The crops of wheat sown early in the fall receive the most damage by it.

In this part of the country, the tipula passes through two generations in a season, and consequently annoys the young grain both in the spring and autumn. After hybernation, or lying in a state of chrysalis all winter, in the culm, or stalk of the grain sown in the autumn, it resuscitates between the middle of April and first of May. The imago, or perfect insect, has no other duty to perform than to deposit its eggs in a situation where sufficient food will be found to nourish its young. Accordingly, the place selected is between the first leaf and the stalk near the root. The season, if warm, soon hatches the eggs into small white maggots, which feed upon the sap and tender fibres of the plant, by which it is deprived of its circulating juices, withers and dies; or if not, it is stunted in its growth, appears sickly, and does not bring its seed to perfection. During the months of May and June it exists in the egg and larva, or maggot state, in which latter the damage is effected. It becomes torpid, or is converted into the chrysalis before harvest, and is found in that state in the stubble after harvest, and during the months of July and August, and sometimes longer, and may be found as long as the stubble is suffered to stand, till in September, when it again issues into its perfect state of existence, and the same progress is repeated, though the period of its several changes differs; the dormant state particularly, which, in summer, is only about two months, but in the winter five or six. Thus two generations succeed each other in a year. The one commences in April and terminates its existence in August: The other springs into life in September and October, and finishes its period by the ensuing spring. Thus nature seems to have adapted its coming to the spring and autumn, when the tender sprouting grain affords the best nourishment.

It has been supposed that the damage done to grain was effected by the chrysalis of the tipula, by its mechanical effect of pressure, as from one to six have been found on one plant: but this cannot be the case, since we have shown that the insect is not converted into a chrysalis till near the



ripening of the grain, and the injury is manifested while the wheat is young and before it begins to head. It can only be a number of the larvæ or young maggots sucking the juices of the plant, which prevents its increase and vigour.

It is a mistake that the wheat tipula is to be found on salad. The insect is too small to be positively distinguished by the naked eye; though another species may infest salad, it is certainly not this insect, for although it sometimes leaves its favourite food, this happens but rarely, and then it attacks its congeners, and does not shift to the salad.

This insect travels about thirty miles in a season, going apparently in swarms, and alighting in a body upon a piece of grain, which will most frequently be injured in patches, as if attacked by different swarms. The periods of its existence in the different states of maggot, chrysalis, &c. must vary according to circumstances in different parts of the country, therefore the months in which the changes take place in the southern parts of New-York, will not be the same as where the seed time and harvest are different. The insect will be found, however, in the egg and maggot, on the young grain in the spring and autumn, and in the state of chrysalis just before harvest, and on the stubble.

Several remedies may be proposed for the destruction of these insects. Very hot weather, attended by a dry state of the atmosphere, will either bring forward the insect prematurely from its chrysaline state, or dry up the moisture, by which it is destroyed. This has been observed with some of them, kept in a dry vessel in June. Some came out feeble and others withered. A cold season, with much moisture, will also destroy them, though these remedies are not at our will and disposal; but some one of the following may be practicable in any part of the country.

1. Sowing late. If the grain is scattered early in autumn, the insect has full time and opportunity to deposit its eggs on the tender plant, and have them undergo the changes into maggot and chrysalis before winter; but by delaying, as long as the season for sowing winter grain will admit, the time for these changes is shortened, and the eggs or maggots are destroyed by the frost.

2. Cultivating the bearded wheat. This has been considered as proof against the attack of the insect, but reliance on it alone has been found fallacious. It does not escape with impunity, though it is not

so easily injured as some other varieties of wheat, and this arises from the strength of its stalk and abundance of juices, which are not as delicate as some other kinds, and hence these small creatures cannot devour sufficient of its substance before it begins to harden into straw. This and any other variety of wheat, whose stalk is stout and has a stiff straw, will answer the same purpose. But if from any cause the insect has become very numerous, the same precautions of late sowing in the fall must be resorted to.

3. Manuring high. In so doing the farmer produces a strong and rapid growth, which progresses faster than the maggot of the insect can devour, and as the stalk grows hard the feeding of the larva ceases to have effect.

4. Making use of a roller. By using a heavy wooden or stone roller on the young grain, in the autumn, after the chrysalis is formed, or in the spring before it is hatched, or on the stubble after harvest, the chrysalis will be crushed, and future progeny destroyed. In this state it is very tender and delicate, and the smallest pressure will burst it and the insect must die.

5. Ploughing up the stubble. If this is done immediately after harvest, the chrysalis will be buried in the earth, and not being in a place congenial to its nature, it will die. Unless the stubble is completely buried, the experiment will not succeed,—the deeper the ploughing the better.

6. Burning the stubble. If the stubble is entirely burnt the chrysalis must be destroyed, but as it lays near the root, the fire must be well applied, or the insect escapes.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL AKERLY.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

There was nothing more extraordinary in the eccentric life of Thomas, Lord Lytton, or as he is commonly called, Lord Lytton the younger, than the mysterious manner of his death. The event made a great noise, and excited much speculation at the time. Indeed the *bruit* has hardly subsided, and inquiry is scarcely at rest. If you think there are any of your readers who are not familiar with the facts, you will perhaps feel willing to admit a succinct account of his Lordship's character, and of the singular concomitants of his decease, into your useful Miscellany.

This licentious nobleman was the son of the celebrated George, Lord Lytton, who

was equally celebrated as a scholar and a Christian. He was the heir of his father's talents, but not of his virtues. He succeeded to the title and estates in 1773. The circumstances of his death, which occurred in 1779, were certainly very extraordinary, and excited the more attention on account of his Lordship's known profligacy and scepticism. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for Nov. last, I met with the following article in relation to this event.—

*'Pit-place, Epsom, Jan. 6.*

*'MR. URBAN,*

Your correspondent, T. S. mentions "the marvellous account of Lord Lyttleton's death," and wishes to see it "authenticated." Having bought Pit-place, where he died, I can give the following copy of a document in writing, left in the house as a heir-loom, which may be depended on. Having received much pleasure and instruction from your work for near forty years, I deem it my duty to assist, in however trifling a degree.

"Lord Lyttleton's dream and death" (see Admiral Wolseley's account.)—"I was at Pit-place, Epsom, when Lord Lyttleton died: Lord Fortescue, Lady Flood, and the two Miss Amphletts, were also present. Lord Lyttleton had not been long returned from Ireland, and frequently had been seized with suffocating fits. He was attacked several times by them in the course of the preceding month. While in his house in Hill-street, Berkley-square, he dreamt, three days before his death, "he saw a bird fluttering, and afterwards a woman appeared in white apparel, and said, 'Prepare to die, you will not exist three days.' He was alarmed, and called his servant, who found him much agitated and in a profuse perspiration. This had a visible effect the next day on his spirits. On the third day, while at breakfast with the above-mentioned persons, he said, 'I have jockeyed the ghost, as this is the third day.' The whole party set off to Pit-place. They had not long arrived when he was seized with a usual fit. Soon recovered. Dined at five. To bed at eleven. His servant, about to give him rhubarb and mint water, stirred it with a tooth-pick; which Lord Lyttleton perceiving, called him a 'slovenly dog,' and bid him bring a spoon. On the servant's return, he was in a fit. The pillow being high, his chin bore hard on his neck. Instead of relieving him, he ran for help; and on his return found him dead."

"In Boswell's *'Life of Dr. Johnson,'* (vol. iv. p. 313,) he said, "It is the most extraordinary occurrence in my days. I heard it from Lord Westcote, his uncle—I am so glad to have evidence of the spiritual world, that I am willing to believe it." Dr. Adams replied, "You have evidence enough; good evidence, which needs no support."

In the same Miscellany, for Dec. 1799, a very interesting and candid account is given of this strange occurrence, from which I make the following extract.

On Thursday morning, the 25th of Nov. last, his lordship mentioned at breakfast, to Mrs. Flood (a widow lady who lived with him as companion to the Miss Amphletts, his nieces,) that he had passed a very restless night; that he thought he heard a fluttering noise in the room; and that immediately after he fancied he saw a beautiful lady, dressed in white, with a bird on her hand, who desired he would settle his affairs, for that he had but a short time to live. On his inquiring how long, the vision answered, "*Not three days.*" His lordship mentioned this dream frequently, but with an affected air of careless indifference, which only showed that it had made a stronger impression on his mind, than he chose to acknowledge. On Saturday evening he pulled out his watch, observed that it was half past ten, and that he had still an hour and an half longer to live, and jocosely chucking under the chin one of the young ladies (his nieces) danced about the room, and asked her if she did not think he would get over it, and live beyond the time predicted for his death. Soon afterwards, however, he went to bed, complained of an uneasiness in his stomach, and while his servant was mixing a cup of rhubarb and pepper-mint-water, a medicine which he frequently took, expired. It was remarkable, likewise, that his lordship endeavoured to account for his having dreamed of the bird, by saying that a few days before, being in his green-house, at Pit-place, with Mrs. D——, he had taken some pains to catch a robin, which had been shut up in it, and which he had set at liberty.

His general complaint was a pain in his stomach, and his usual medicine, a dose of rhubarb in mint-water. His real disorder was a *polypus* on the heart, described to be a quantity of coagulated blood, contained in a *cyst* or bag, on the bursting of which, immediate death, the natural consequence, ensued.

His Lordship died at the age of thirty-five.

There was certainly in the above case a striking coincidence of the event with the prediction. But that such presentiments are not infallible I imagine many of your readers can attest. An anecdote I lately met with in some biographical sketches, by the late John Courtenay, Esq., of the principal men of his day, will go to show this. Mr. Courtenay thus relates it:

"My acquaintance with the late General Dalrymple, uncle to the present Earl of Stair, commenced about the year 1763. His manner and address were pompous, and he did not express himself with facility and con-



ciseness, which induced many to depreciate his parts. His understanding was excellent, clear and comprehensive, wholly employed on military subjects; his judgment and precision on every point of his profession were unquestionable.

'I lived in great intimacy with General Dalrymple above forty years, and always found him a generous and attached friend. His table was elegant, and his great delight was to entertain a convivial select party; for he hated to have a crowded dinner, which obliges the company to split into sets, and substitutes a confused noise instead of general agreeable conversation.

'The last time he sailed to America, he earnestly pressed me to go and dine with him at Hounslow on his way to Portsmouth. I observed that he was unusually grave and dispirited; after a cheerful bottle he began to talk of presentiments, and at last owned that he had conceived an idea that he should die in America, and never see England again. I was surprised at this, as he was of a firm, high, cheerful temper, and as little tainted by superstition as any man I ever knew. To dissipate this mental gloom, I related an anecdote which happened to myself not many months before. I dreamed that Moses had appeared and acquainted me that on such a day of the month and day of the week I should surely die. I told this dream the next day at dinner at Mr Blair's in Portland place; but it made so little impression on me that I had forgotten both the dream and the Mosiac dates. Mrs. Sharp, a Scotch lady, who was present, privately made a memorandum of the fact; and as I accidentally called on her at her mother's, Lady Sharp, in Tichfield street, she reminded me that the fatal day was come to verify Moses's denunciation. The surprise and suddenness of recalling this singular dream to my recollection, in defiance of all my efforts, depressed my spirits so much, that I was obliged to step into Devaynes's shop, in Spring Gardens, in my way to the Ordnance Office, and take forty or fifty drops of Lavender Drops to revive me; nor did I recover from the gloomy impression till the day was past. I assured the general on my honour that I had not invented the anecdote for the occasion. I appealed to Mr. and Mrs. Blair and Mrs. Sharp for the truth and accuracy of my relation. The singularity of this dream, its accidental impression upon me, with the enlivening aid of another bottle, had a most propitious influence on the general. He pursued his journey to Portsmouth in the evening, and was no longer disturbed by his presentiment. I have often reflected since, that if my dream had been accidentally verified, it would have had more effect to prove the divine legislation of Moses, than Warburton's Treatise.'

Yours, &c.

J. S.

As our correspondent seems to have taken a fair view of the subject, we will only add that some similar cases, with judicious remarks on the operation of such sinister anticipations, may be found in 'Reid's Essays' which are noticed in our review of that valuable publication, in this number of our Miscellany.

E.

#### MESSEURS. EDITORS,

If the following anecdote of the power of painting, in deceiving canine sagacity, strike you as forcibly as it did me, I am confident you will give it a place in your Miscellany. I confess I do not recollect to have heard of an analogous case.

In the year 1815, Doctor Buchanan, of the United States' Navy, stationed at Sackett's Harbour, having sent his son to New-York for the purpose of taking passage for Europe, wrote to a friend in this city to select a portrait painter, and have the boy's likeness portrayed and sent to him. This was done, and some time after the friend received a letter expressing the father's approbation of the portrait, and relating a singular occurrence evincing the truth of the resemblance.

"My friend, Captain Heilman, has a fine pointer dog, named *Pero*. My dear James being an excellent shot, and fond of sporting, an intimacy was consequently formed between him and Mr. *Pero*—who would frequently call (as it were) for James to go a hunting. After James's absence he repeated his visit about once a week, as if seeking his former friend. The first visit he paid after the arrival of Dunlap's semblance of his sporting companion was truly affecting. The moment he came into the door the picture struck his eye,—he stood motionless, one leg raised and his tail wagging for a few moments,—he then seemed to have identified the truth of his own sight: he rapidly approached it, whining and wagging his tail,—jumped upon the chair over which it stood, and placing his fore-paws on the frame, licked the hands of his quondam young friend: and this visit he repeats frequently, standing, ere his departure, with his eyes fixed on the picture and his tail wagging *adieu*. I presume this fact has taken place a dozen times, and in the presence of a dozen people."

Yours, &c.

R. T.

We certainly do consider the circumstances narrated by our correspondent,

both extraordinary and interesting. It is, however, not the only instance we have met with of the triumph of the graphic art over brute instinct. Antiquity furnishes two remarkable incidents of the same class. Apelles had executed an equestrian painting of Alexander, with which the king was dissatisfied, but a horse passing at the instant, neighed at the steed represented in the picture. The story of the grapes, in the piece of Zeuxis, at which the birds pecked, is familiar,—though the artist confessed that had the figure of the man who carried them, been equally well drawn, it must have frightened them away. A very recent illustration of the effect of the illusions of the pencil upon birds, is found in an humorous anecdote in Northcote's Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mr. Northcote thus introduces it,—

‘Sir William Temple, in his Memoirs, relates a surprising instance of sagacity in a Macaw, one of the parrot genus of the largest kind, which occurred under his own observation. His relation is, indeed, a very wonderful one; but I am the more apt to give it credit from being myself a witness of the following instance of apparent intellect in a bird of this species, and therefore can vouch for its truth: at the same time I hope to be excused for giving what I consider merely as a curious circumstance, and not to incur the accusation of vanity, in this instance at least, by making a weak endeavour to extol my own poor work, for very poor it was.

‘In the early part of the time that I passed with Sir Joshua as his scholar, I had, for the sake of practice, painted the portrait of one of the female servants; but my performance had no other merit than that of being a strong likeness.

‘Sir Joshua had a large macaw, which he often introduced into his pictures, as may be seen from several prints. This bird was a great favourite, and was always kept in the dining parlour, where he became a nuisance to this same house-maid, whose department it was to clean the room after him; of course they were not upon very good terms with each other.

‘The portrait, when finished, was brought into the parlour, one day after dinner, to be shown to the family, that they might judge of the progress I had made. It was placed against a chair, while the macaw was in a distant part of the room, so that he did not immediately perceive the picture as he walked about the floor; but when he turned round and saw the features of his enemy, he quickly spread his wings, and in great fury ran to it, and stretched himself up to bite at the face. Finding, however, that it did not move, he then bit at the hand, but perceiving it remain inanimate, he proceeded to examine the picture behind, and then, as if he had satisfied

his curiosity, left it, and walked again to a distant part of the room; but whenever he turned about, and again saw the picture, he would, with the same action of rage, repeatedly attack it. The experiment was afterwards repeated, on various occasions, in the presence of Edmund Burke, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Goldsmith, and most of Sir Joshua's friends, and never failed of success; and what made it still more remarkable was, that when the bird was tried by any other portrait, he took no notice of it whatever.’

E.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

Your criticism on Mr. Cooper's pronunciation of the soliloquy in Macbeth, in your number for July, led me to consult the passage referred to. In turning to it, in Mrs. Inchbald's Edition of the British Theatre, I found a reading of it materially different from the one you have given, and, I own, quite new to myself. It is as follows:

If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well:  
It were done quickly, if the assassination  
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,  
With his surcease, success.—'That but this blow  
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,  
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time!—  
We'd jump the life to come.

I should like to know your opinion of this construction. It appears to me to be at least ingenious.

Respectfully, &c.

SPONDER.

We possess Mrs. Inchbald's Edition, and were not ignorant of the reading there given. She has made no remark on it, and we are ignorant whence she derived it. It appears to be wholly unsupported. As far as it goes to show the power of punctuation, her construction is certainly ingenious; but it very much weakens the force of the sentence, and the sequence of the deductions, besides occasioning an unnecessary and painful ellipsis. We have three editions which concur in giving the text as follows,—

If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well  
It were done quickly: if the assassination  
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,  
With his surcease, success; that but this blow  
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,  
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,—  
We'd jump the life to come.

On this passage Dr. Johnson makes the following remarks, which corroborate our strictures.

‘Of this soliloquy the meaning is not



very clear; I have never found the readers of Shakespeare agreeing about it. I understand it thus:

"If that which I am about to do, when it is once *done* and executed, were *done* and *ended* without any following effects, it would then be best to *do it quickly*; if the murder could terminate in itself, and restrain the regular course of consequences, if *its success* could secure *its surcease*, if, being once done *successfully*, without detection, it could *fix a period* to all vengeance and inquiry, so that *this blow* might be all that I have to do, and this anxiety all that I have to suffer; if this could be my condition, even *here in this world*, in this contracted period of temporal existence, on this narrow *bank* in the ocean of eternity, *I would jump the life to come*, I would venture upon the deed without care of any future state. But this is one of those cases in which judgment is pronounced and vengeance inflicted upon us *here in our present life*. We teach others to do as we have done, and are punished by our own example."

E.

#### MESSRS. EDITORS,

We have ever been accustomed in this country, and with good reason, to attach the highest importance to the value of intimate connexion and friendship with the court of Russia, and, although the remoteness of the relative situations, and the dissimilarity of the two governments, may appear not to give all the force of this alliance, which, in my opinion, it actually possesses,—the simplicity of our republican forms comporting but little with the dignity of an *Autocrat of all the Russias*,—yet interest, that powerful bond of nations as of individuals, growing out of extensive relations in trade, has, I believe, drawn closer the ties of amity, and assisted the political feeling of the two countries, which is now cementing by progressive intercourse.

In the first place, the products of the Russian Empire have long formed a prominent feature in the list of our imports, and a moment's reflection will suffice to show that by a maritime nation like ours, the common articles of Russian growth must be in continual request, particularly considering the low price of labour in Russia, owing to the system of peasant slavery, and the consequent cheapness at which those articles can be furnished. By some short sighted politicians it may be thought that, as our country possesses in abundance similar articles of product within our reach, the spontaneous and boundless resources of our mines and forests,

our own population would be better employed in bringing these to market from the back country, than in transporting others in lieu of them, across the sea, so that wealth might not unnecessarily travel from home to purchase articles from abroad, but be preserved to circulate in the country. To this I answer, that, for government to interfere in matters of trade will rarely be found beneficial to a country in the long run, but generally pernicious; that, according to Smith and other most approved economists, the course of trade should be left to find its own level, and will almost universally be found to regulate itself better than governments can regulate it; added to which, as it is the policy of modern courts to foster their navies by promoting, as much as possible, nurseries for their seamen, I rejoice that our Baltic trade actually engages so considerable a portion of our population, and that our hardy mariners find a profitable employment in this pursuit, in lieu of the reverse consequences of drawing our resources from the interior of this continent, where labour is so high and can be so much more advantageously applied.

It is erroneous also to suppose, that because we resort to other countries for supplies of such articles as we most require from abroad, it is attended with an expenditure for which no adequate equivalent is received. Russia purchases of us sugar, coffee, tobacco, and a variety of articles procured in barter from the East and West-Indies, or raised in our own plantations. Our manufactures or products, in the first instance, created the necessary wealth for this purpose, so that virtually, an extension of our maritime commerce is, at the same time, accompanied by an extension of the sale of our productions and our fabrics. When specie is paid to make up the deficiency of exports, the balance of trade may then be said to be against us, but this rarely happens in the course of our European traffic. The Chinese policy of withdrawing from external barter, to form a world within itself, would be followed by consequences of incalculable injury and retrogression in civilization, to any country absurd enough to imitate it.

The raw produce of Russia is a mass inconceivably large. A weekly account is transmitted to St. Petersburg of all the productions of all the provinces, and is there printed. Considerable as are the exports of Petersburg, Riga, Revel, and Archangel, yet the paucity of havens in northern Russia, from which Russian articles are transmitted abroad, and their situation in seas closed with ice, sometimes during seven months of the year, would have the effect of greatly contracting the exterior commerce, were not the attention of the government drawn to

the policy of encouraging the trade of the Euxine, or Black sea, and the Caspian. When we reflect that this vast empire extends from Finland to the Pacific ocean, which brings it into easy communication with China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, New Holland, Java, and the East-Indies—that it is of greater extent than all the rest of Europe, and exceeds even the limits of the greatest empires of antiquity—that, when it is noon day in its western parts, it is almost midnight in its eastern parts,—in the south, the longest day not exceeding fifteen hours and a half; in the north, the sun being visible for two months. Of such a country we cannot but feel curious to know something more than its mere geographical limits, and to push our researches into its capabilities for the arts, knowledge and civilization, more particularly its commercial advantages, as immediately interesting to our shipping and trading interests. Nor ought we to omit inquiring into its policy, as bearing a potent sway in the regions of the north, and likely to extend its influence over the more cultivated portions of Europe.

The recent acquisition of Poland must tend greatly to the aggrandizement of this power, and bring it into immediate connexion with the Prussian dominions. In the History of family compacts, we have seen enough to augur of the probable effects of such political alliances. The grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Emperor Alexander, it is said, is betrothed to one of the daughters of the King of Prussia. The personal friendship of the two monarchs, whose feelings and whose policy will probably be closely connected by this event, was formed in circumstances the most trying and interesting, when, in the field, side by side, they shared the dangers and privations of war, contending in the hottest of the fight, for the emancipation of Europe, and encouraging their united forces by their own valour and examples. So long as the moderation of European courts shall give no cause of jealousy to these mighty potentates, we may expect that the Czar, who, it is to be remembered, was the first to institute that *Holy Alliance*, by which sovereigns and rulers bind themselves to the observance of Christian forbearance one towards another, will be bounded in his views of ambition, by the internal glory of his administration, and the advancement of the condition of his people; but, looking at the unlimited means at her disposal, in less, perhaps, than another century, Russia, with her satellites, may give laws to Europe. The Emperor, by encouraging the wisest and most ingenious men from every quarter to settle in his dominions, appears resolved to elevate the character of his country. What has not Russia effected in the late campaigns? How great her skill, her prow-

ess in arms!—Since first she led her victorious troops into the capital of France, Alexander has acquired an ascendancy in the French councils. He procured the dismissal of Talleyrand, the introduction of the Duc de Richelieu. Count Pozzo di Borgo, the Emperor's aid de camp, transmits to his Imperial master a minute detail of all that passes in the court of the Thuilleries. A policy favourable to Russia is brought about by the successful agency of this faithful minister. Holland and the Netherlands unite in this combination of feeling and of political views. The hereditary Prince of Orange, refused in his matrimonial offer by the Princess Charlotte of England, cannot but feel a mortification at her acceptance of Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, especially after the encouragement he had received. He has, in consequence, by his marriage with the Grand Duchess Catharine, sister of the Emperor, thrown into the scale of Russian interest, those of the *Low Countries*, industrious and fertile—a power, naval and commercial. The Emperor, moreover, reckons as brothers-in-law, the hereditary Duke of Saxe Weimar, and the King of Wirtemberg, both married to his sisters. The Wirtemberg troops are excelled by none for discipline and bravery. The Grand Duke Constantine, one of Alexander's brothers, is nominated Vice Roy of Poland. Carnot, and other French refugees, are admitted to the Russian war office. The Emperor, his ministers, and his officers, have profited by their residence in France and in England, to study the most improved practices of both nations. The merits of each have been watched and noted, and inferences drawn for the future practice of Russia. English and Scotch naval officers command in the Russian navy, which now exhibits a formidable fleet. English engineers are extensively employed in the interior.

With all these politic measures of the Russian court, there seems to be only wanting to fill up the beneficial scope of its policy, a greater degree of attention to the commerce of the south, by the Black sea, and the Caspian, as before alluded to. The duties on exported and imported articles, would alone be a considerable object to the Russian exchequer. The old government of France, prior to the Revolution, aware of the fertility of the southern provinces of Poland, and the importance of their products to the French navy and commerce, sought to establish an intercourse between their ports in the Mediterranean and the Black sea. Those provinces constitute almost one half the extent of Poland. They are watered by three great rivers; the Dnieper or Boristhenes, which empties itself into the Black sea above Cherson; the Bog, which enters it at Ockazow, and the Dniester, which has its mouth at Ac-



kermann. These three great rivers traverse a much larger extent of country than the Niemen or the Vistula, and are the only grand channels of Polish commerce by the Black sea. To them, therefore, the attention of the speculator should be particularly directed. The countries through which they flow may justly be called the *Land of Promise*, with respect to the means of supplying the chief necessities of man. As a proof of the abundance of provisions, it is sufficient to state, that the Ukraine alone, subsisted several Russian armies during the whole of the last wars with the Turks. It produces ship timber in great abundance, and of very great age, as reported by the master mast-maker at Toulon, who was sent purposely to examine its forests. The salted provisions of the Ukraine, are equal to those of Ireland, and from the low price of both cattle and salt in Moldavia and the Crimea, according to trials already made, they may be delivered at Ackermann, or Cherson, one half cheaper than they can be had, on the spot, in Ireland.

Hemp, fur, sailcloth, and cordage, horse hair, common wool, bleached and green linen, packing cloth, raw and tanned hides, may here be obtained in great quantities. It also abounds in saltpetre, tar, tallow, hemp, flax, and linseed oil, honey, butter, hog's lard, hops, rosin, and aqua vitæ. The different kinds of wax are sold at so low a rate in the Ukraine, that the Austrian merchants carry them by land to Galicia, whence they are conveyed also by land carriage, across Moldavia and Austria, as far as Trieste, where they are shipped to foreign parts, and, at that port, always fetch a considerable profit.

These countries, so rich in articles of the first necessity, are almost entirely destitute of manufactures. It seems, however, to be the policy of Russia to encourage the introduction of them, and the importance of opening a mart for the mutual interchange of commodities, free from every tax or impediment, is beginning to be felt. We learn, by recent advices from St. Petersburg, that Odessa, a considerable haven in the Black Sea, has been declared a free port—a measure of infinite advantage to the neighbouring regions, and beneficial to the trade of foreigners. Here I would recommend that a consul from the United States should be stationed, to foster and encourage this promising resort of our shipping. The United States would obtain, by the Black Sea, a market advantageous for its productions and dealings. The experiments actually made before the French revolution evinced of what importance such a trade was to France and the departments bordering on the Mediterranean. I should hope, that at least a share in the carrying trade between these countries might,

by proper advances on the part of our executive, be secured to our vessels, that our shipping might find employment, in conveying to the confines of Tartary, the various commodities of the Levant, and that, by our means, Austria may receive her wax by the cheaper conveyance of water. Greece, Syria, Egypt, Italy, Spain, and France, may be supplied with the northern commodities at one fourth part of the expense attending its transportation by the Baltic.

A new spirit of enterprise would thus be lighted up in Russia and in Poland, and we might hope, in no long time, to see the Caspian and the Black seas united, so soon as the canal of Kamushinski, which joins the Don to the Wolga, is completed. Already has the Baltic a direct communication with the Caspian and Black seas by means of canals uniting the great rivers that intersect the country, and thus is the whole of Russia and Poland enabled to share in the commerce of the south. No part of Europe is better calculated for commerce than Russia; by means of the extensive rivers which flow through all parts of the empire, the productions of the north can be exchanged for those of the south with the greatest facility.

The great annual Fair of Russia, almost as celebrated as that of Leipsic, is held at Makaroff, 400 miles east of Moscow, and regulates the price of goods throughout the empire. To this the attention and speculation of all the merchants are directed. It is the grand depôt of trade between Europe and Asia. It is held towards the end of July and beginning of August. The teas and silks of China, the productions of Persia, &c are exchanged for articles, the produce of Russia and of the whole world.

This proves with what facility we may acquire the rich productions of Asia, without the intervention of the British merchants at Madras and Bengal. Tea, silks, &c. are brought by the caravans from China and Persia to Makaroff, which is situated on the banks of the Wolga, whence there is a direct communication by water both with the Black Sea and St. Petersburg. In short, through Russia, at Astracan, Odessa, or other fixed points, a gainful commerce with the eastern nations could be carried on without the protracted and circuitous navigation of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The goods are brought by the natives, who unlike the Chinese, by whom specie alone is taken in return for their products, would be content with goods, a consideration of the highest importance, when it is recollected that our banks are cleared, and our proper medium of circulation removed to supply the unreasonable demands of India and China. The merchants of the east generally exchange their goods for woollen cloths, which are in great

request among the Tartars, Persians, and, indeed, throughout the north of China. In all those countries, though at certain seasons of the year it is extremely hot, yet their nights and winter months are generally cold, and the inhabitants require a warm yet light dressing, and which only the fabrics of the French looms will answer. These are supplied in great plenty and very cheaply at the free port of Marseilles. The woollen cloth of Russia is of too coarse and heavy a texture for those regions, and consequently does not meet with general demand.

A commercial intercourse might certainly be opened through the medium of Russia on the principle of an exchange or barter, by establishing agents in various parts of the empire adjacent to the Chinese dominions, whose business it should be to find a vent for goods, and send on for ship-

ments in return, the valuable productions of the east.

It is a subject worthy of the serious attention of our government, and, it is to be hoped, will meet all the consideration which its importance demands.

To discover and bring into operation new sources of profit and employ in a time of unprecedented stagnation, for shipping and for commerce, is the duty of patriotic persons who value the prosperity of their country; and it is equally the duty of the executive to investigate the merits of such propositions by every means in its power,—by the inquiries and opinions of their agents, and especially by the friendly aid of those Courts whose co-operation might with advantage be solicited, and whose good will it is of the highest importance to cultivate.

I. A. M.

Camden, Del. July 4th.

#### ART. 6. TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

##### NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Sitting of the 8th of July.*

**T**HE Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Society to prepare and present a Memorial to the Corporation of this City on the subject of obtaining observations to determine the latitude of the City-Hall, and of perpetuating the remembrance of the same by the erection of a monument with a suitable inscription; and also of perpetuating in like manner the record of the observations taken by Mr. David Rittenhouse and Capt. Montresor, by order of the Chamber of Commerce in 1769, &c.—Reported, that in pursuance of the duty assigned them, they had presented a memorial conformable to the vote of the Society. The Committee further reported, that the application had been graciously received, and referred by the honourable body, to whom it was addressed, to their Committee on Arts and Sciences, who at a subsequent meeting had presented to the Corporation of the City, a favourable report, which had been confirmed. This report, which was ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Society, was as follows:

##### REPORT.

The Committee of Arts and Sciences, to whom was referred the communication of Dr. Mitchill and Mr. Pintard, in behalf of the Historical Society of New-York, on the subject of the latitude of this city, beg leave to report—

That they have examined the communication, and are sensible of the importance of its object; and, therefore, take the liberty of stating the substance of it, and the request contained therein.

The Chamber of Commerce of the city of New-York was instituted and organized

on the 5th of April, 1768. In the year following, measures were taken to ascertain the latitude of the place. Accordingly, in October, 1769, Mr. David Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, and captain John Montresor, of the British corps of engineers, at that period stationed in New-York, were engaged to find the latitude, by celestial observations. These were made in the south-west, or flag-bastion of Fort George, whose site is not now evident, in consequence of the demolition of that fortress by alterations and improvements in the city. The mean of several observations on Capella and Castor, gave 40 deg. 42 min. 8 sec. The communication from the Historical Society having stated this fact, as taken from the minutes of the Chamber of Commerce, request, that the corporation would endeavour to find the site of the flag bastion of Fort George, and erect on the spot, a stone, with an inscription, stating the latitude, when and by whom ascertained; and that a suitable person or persons be employed to take the latitude of the City-Hall, and erect a stone in front, or near it, with the latitude marked thereon, which shall serve as a monument or miliarium, from which all distances shall be reckoned, and which will be considered the proper latitude of the place, being taken from the largest, most elegant, and permanent building in the city.

Your committee think that the subject of this communication is of great importance; and that so large and growing a city as New-York should not long remain without its latitude being accurately ascertained; and that the place of observation should be known and designated. Wherefore, they recommend,

1. That the Street Commissioner be directed



to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the site of the south-west bastion of Fort George, and erect thereon a monumental stone, on which shall be marked the latitude as taken in 1769, and by whom.

2. That a suitable person or persons be employed, under the direction of your committee, to find the latitude of the City-Hall, and to erect a monumental stone near it, with suitable inscriptions, from which mileage or distances from the city shall hereafter be computed.

One other subject, connected with the one before your committee, though not in the petition under consideration, they beg to submit to the board. The City Surveyors frequently differ in their computation of distances and direction, in consequence, sometimes, of the different variation of the magnetic needles used by them. If a place was fixed, in some elevated situation, (as the cupola of the City-Hall, for instance) from which some permanent object on Long-Island or the Jersey shore could be observed, and the true direction ascertained, it might serve the purpose of regulating surveys, and, in some measure, of correcting errors, as thereby the compasses of all surveyors might, at any time, be adjusted. Wherefore your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the Street Commissioner be directed to ascertain if any proper object can be seen from the cupola of the City-Hall which may be fixed on as a mark to ascertain the direction of the compass from the said cupola, and that a stone slab be fixed some where on the Hall, with proper marks thereon, by which the true direction of the magnetic needle of surveyor's compasses may, at all times, be regulated and adjusted.

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL AKERLY,  
J. WARREN BRACKET,  
THOMAS R. SMITH,  
JOHN REMMEY,  
ARTHUR BURTIS.

Dr. Mitchill informed the Society that he had laid on the shelves of their cabinet, the Herbarium of the venerable Dr. Samuel Bard, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, containing the collection of Scotch plants, made by him, whilst a student of medicine in the University of Edinburgh, in 1754, and for which he received the Medal founded by Professor Hope.

J. G. Bogert, Esq. informed the Society, that he had placed on the shelves of their cabinet, the collections in mineralogy and conchology, which he had made within the last ten years, in which he had devoted considerable

attention to the subject. He had classed and arranged the following mineral specimens :

1. Shorls—topaz, shorl, tourmaline, epidote, axinite. 2. Garnets—vesuvian, garnet precious, garnet common. 3. Quartz—amethyst, rock crystal, milk quartz, flint, calcedony, heliotrope, opal, jasper, agate. 4. Pitch stone—obsidian, pumice. 5. Zeolites—prehnite, zeolite fibrous, cross stone. 6. Felspar—felspar common, adularia, Labrador opalescent. 7. Clays—pipe clay, potter's clay, kaolin, a great variety of ochres of different colours. 8. Mica—foliated, crystallized, red, black, and green. 9. Soap-stones—native magnesia, steatite, numerous varieties. 10. Talc—serpentine, asbestos, amianthus, rockwood. 11. Hornblend—hornblend, actynolite, tremolite, kyanite. 12. Chrysolites—augite, coccolite. 13. Basaltes—wacke, iron-clay. 14. Dolomites—common dolomite, pearl spar, many varieties. 15. Limestone—compact, foliated, fibrous, with varieties. 16. Fluor—purple compact spar from Louisiana, yellow do. do. earthy do. from Derbyshire. 17. Gypsum—earthy, compact, fibrous, foliated. 18. Barytes—common spar, sulphate, carbonate, strontian, &c. 19. Saline—alum native, salt native, Missouri and England. 20. Sulphur—native mineral pitch, elastic mineral pitch. 21. Coal—brown, bituminous, black, slate, cannel, soot, foliated. 22. Graphite—graphite scaly, do. compact, mineral charcoal. 23. Resins—amber, white, yellow. METALS. 24. Platina. 25. Gold—native, ore. 26. Mercury—native, cinnabar. 27. Silver—native, antimonial. 28. Copper—native compact, variegated, copper pyrites, tile copper, carbonate of do. phosphate of do. arborescent native, with numerous varieties. 29. Iron—meteoric, iron pyrites, capillary, radiated, magnetic, specular, red hematite, steel grained, mountain bog, morass, swamp, meadow, chromate, arseniate, phosphate, cube, pea, bean, &c. &c. 30. Manganese—radiated grey, foliated, compact. 31. Titanium—menarchinite. 32. Lead—galena, white ore, muriate of do. arseniate of do. carbonate of do. phosphate of do. 33. Zinc—calamine, blend. 34. Bismuth—bismuth, glance. 35. Antimony—native, sulphuret. 36. Molybdena. 37. Cobalt—tin white, silver do. red do. 38. Arsenical Pyrites. 39. Tungsten—wolfram. 40. Uranium—friable ochre.

Mr. Bogert enumerated the followings shells as those he had arranged, though there were many others which he had not had time to class: viz.

Univalves—cornutes, murex, petellas cypria, bulla, helex, haliotis, olives, strombus, nerites, &c. &c. Multivalves—4 varieties of Pholaz, 2 do. of chiton, 2 do. of anatifera. Bivalves—Venus, Telline, Myas, Chama, Pesine, Solon, Mactra, Ostrea, with about 200 varieties.

Petrifications—coralite, entrochite, ostracite, belmrite, orthocerite, terebratulite, enchirnite, ammonite, pectinite, mytilite, serpulite, turbinite, cardites, chamites, ammonoides, &c. Together with madripores, tubipores, gorgonite, spongiæ, &c.

Dr. Hosack presented to the Society a head of Sir James Edward Smith, President of the Linnean Society of London.

On motion of Dr. Francis, resolved, that the bust of that distinguished naturalist and philosopher, Sir James Edward Smith, be placed over the Linnean herbarium\* in the apartment of this Society devoted to natural history

#### LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

*Sitting of July 10.*

A report of the Mineralogical Committee was read, and the several objects which it embraced adopted. A communication was received from Mons. Garin, entitled a Report of the Engineer commissioned to examine into the possibility of uniting by a canal the navigable waters of the Hudson with those of Lake Champlain, and to draw a plan for the same. This paper of M. Garin contained numerous facts of a geological nature relative to the western part of the State of New-York; but particularly to the tract of country through which the canal of the State is now determined to be made. The formation of the river Hudson and the union of its waters with those of the Lakes at a remote period seems to have been a state of things established upon the surest evidence.

A paper, entitled "Addition to the Observations on the Sturgeons of North America," from Mr. Rafinesque, was read before the Society. In this memoir Mr. R. stated severally the discoveries of M. Le Suer, whose new species belong particularly to the genera salmo, cyprinus, silurus, anguilla, bodianus, perca, clupea, &c. Mr. R. gave it as his opinion that the lake sturgeon is a perfectly distinct species, to which the name of *accipenser fulvescens* could be given, as it is entirely of a dark fulvus colour. It reaches six feet in length, has a very obtuse and short snout, a falcated dorsal fin, a smooth skin, five rows of shields; the lateral rows composed of a great number of small shields, upwards of forty, &c.

\* Through the kindness of the governors of the New-York Hospital, the Historical Society has become possessed of the Herbarium formerly belonging to Dr. Hosack, and originally the property of Sir James Ed. Smith. This collection of dried plants, brought to this country by Dr. Hosack, is in excellent order, and is composed chiefly of duplicates taken from the original Linnean Herbarium, formed by the great Swede himself.

The small sturgeon of Lake Erie, according to the author, remains yet to be described. He supposes that several small species may also be found in lakes Michigan, Huron, Superior, and Winnipeg, but they require the eyes of able observers. "I have no doubt," says Mr. R. "that twenty species, at least, of this genus, inhabit North America, on the east and western lakes and rivers, and that as many dwell in the eastern continent."

His Excellency the Minister of Portugal, M. Joseph Correa de Serra, LL.D. F. R. S. F. A. S. &c. having honoured the Society by his presence, the presiding officer, Dr. Hosack officially communicated to him the decision of the association in unanimously electing him an honorary member at a meeting held on the 13th July, 1815,—in answer to which his excellency made a becoming reply.

#### LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

*Sitting of June 23.*

Dr. Mitchell, President of the Lyceum, reported that he had taken an opportunity afforded in the excursion on board the steam-frigate to the Narrows, to present the President of the United States the diploma of membership voted to him by the Lyceum as a testimony of their respect, which was received in a manner gratifying to the feelings of the representative of the Society.

Dr. M. also presented from Dr. Jesse Torrey a number of plants collected by him at Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Mitchell presented a collection of fossils in lime-stone from Jefferson County, New-York. They were a donation from Dr. Le Baron, Apothecary-General of the army of the United States, and were gathered at Sackett's Harbour, and the adjacent region near Lake Ontario; which abounded in marine productions, such as pectinites, madreporas, and an extraordinary large species of *orthocerite*, in many curious forms.

He laid on the table the snout, tail, and fins of a Sword-Fish, (*Ziphius Gladius*) eleven feet long, which had been harpooned near Sandy Hook, and brought to market. The body of the fish being very savoury food, had been sold for 25 cents a pound; and for the remains of this individual, now known to be an inhabitant of our waters, he was indebted to the generosity of Enoch Johnson, jun. Esq. The sword was between three and four feet long.

Dr. Mitchell further presented to the Lyceum a biographical memoir on John A. De Reimarus, late Professor of Natural History and Physics in the Gymnasium of Hamburg, written in the Latin language by the celebrated C. D. Ebeling, the famous American Geographer, and Professor of History in the



Gymnasium of that Imperial city. It contains an account of a man, who studied physic at Gottingen, under Brendel, Richter, Haller, Roederer, Dettlef, &c. and their associates; and who afterwards became famous by his writings on scientific and professional subjects, between the years 1757 and 1815, when he was called away from the theatre of action in this world.

*Sitting of June 30.*

Dr. Mitchill laid on the table, a parcel of warlike arms and domestic utensils, from the Sandwich islands and Otaheite, presented for the Institution by Major James Mitchill.

He exhibited also a polished piece of marble, from a quarry in Swanton, Vermont, near Missisqui Bay, where considerable quantities are raised and polished for the Canadian market; offered by Henry Hoffman Esq.

The President further reported, that the saw-shaped rostrum or snout of a fish, brought forward at the last meeting by Mr. Clements, belonged to the *Squalus Pristis*, or Sawfish, a species of the shark family.

Dr. Mitchill made a report on the character of the *Hessian fly*, which had been brought from the country by Mr. Clements, in the state of chrysalis nestling in the young and growing wheat plants, and in the state of imago as evolved from the same. His opinion was, that the pernicious insect was a *Tipula*; and as it was attached to green and vegetating wheat, he had given it a specific name derived from that circumstance, distinguishing it as *Tipula Tritici*, or the wheat-tipula.

He also presented for examination a piece of oak timber, derived from the British frigate Hussar, sunk a little beyond Hellgate in the year 1778. The wood was remarkably solid, excepting that it had been pierced by the *zoredo*, or pipe-worm. The copper sheathing was very little impaired. The ship lies in seven fathoms water, and the piece of timber had been raised by aid of a diving bell in 1811, after a submersion of thirty-three years. This interesting specimen was offered by Major James Mitchill.

Dr. Mitchill presented a letter from James Low, M.D. Secretary of the Society for the promotion of Arts in this State, accompanied with a mineral specimen found among the lime-stone west of Albany. These were referred to a Committee for consideration, and M. Schæffer reported thereon that the substance was that form of the sulphate of Strontian, called Fibrous Celestine.

*Sitting of July 7.*

A letter was read from Dr. Eddy, containing an account of a number of minerals of various kinds, presented to the Lyceum by Mr. Eastburn. They were procured in Eng-

land, and some of them were extremely beautiful.

Dr. Benjamin Akerly presented several specimens of fish, which he had obtained in Wallkill Creek, and which appeared to be undescribed species. Dr. B. Akerly also reported a *vermes vice*, an animal which is said to infest the trachea of chickens, and cause asthmatic symptoms, commonly called the gapes. It was accompanied by a sketch by Dr. S. Akerly.

Dr. Mitchill presented the second number of the journal published by the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia. It was forwarded by Reuben Haines, Esq. their corresponding Secretary; and it contains the continuation of Thomas Jay's description of American fresh water shells; descriptions by the same of several new species of North American insects; observations by Thomas Nuttall, Esq. on the genus *Erigonum* and the natural order *Polygoreæ* of Jussieu; and a biographical eulogy upon the late John Fothergill Waterhouse, M.D. a member of the Society.

The President read to the Lyceum a letter from Simeon De Witt, Esq. Surveyor General of the State, describing certain fossils also displayed, of Pectinites, Cardiums, and Ostreas, from the Poplar Ridge Road, about four miles east of the Cayuga Lake, and between one and two miles south of the Seneca turnpike.

*Sitting of July 14.*

Dr. Mitchill made a detailed report on the ichthyology of the Wallkill, from the specimens of fishes presented to the Society at the last meeting by Dr. B. Akerly, in behalf of the committee of exploration. They consisted of several sorts of

CYPRINUS, OR CARP.

1. The Corporal or *C. corporalis*, a splendid silvery fish, inhabiting that stream, the sturgeon of Albany and the western waters.—(new.)
2. The mud-fish, or *C. atronotus*, so called from his having a black stripe from tail to head, and encompassing the nose. (new.)
3. The Red fin, or *C. cornutus*, having elegant scarlet fins and knobs, or long protuberances over the head. (new.)

SILURUS, OR CAT-FISH.

1. The common Silure, or American *S. catus*; a steady inhabitant of our fresh rivers and ponds.
2. The frog Silure, or *S. gyrinus*; having but a single dorsal fin, and a lanceolate tail resembling that of a tadpole when full grown. (new.)

LABRUS.

1. The Sun-fish, or *S. anatus*, with the scarlet fins to the gill covers.
2. The Brown Labre, or *Labrus appendix*;

so called from the black appendages to the gill-covers, broader and longer than the preceding species, and with various other marks of difference. (new.)

#### ESOX, OR PIKE

1. The white-bellied Shilli-fish, or *Esox pisciculus*, of his memoir on the fishes of New-York. The descriptions by himself and the drawings by Dr. S. Akerly, are all completed.

Dr. Mitchill also demonstrated the character of the *Sturgeon Loricaria*, or *S. plecostomus*, from a specimen procured and laid on the table by Mr. E. R. Baudouine.

Messrs. Rafinesque, Knevels, and Torrey, the Committee appointed by the Lyceum to explore the Fishkill and Catskill mountains, made an interesting report, describing numerous new botanical species, and containing much information in Zoology and Geology.

Dr. Townsend, of the Committee appointed to explore the region lying between the Catskill mountains and the highlands for the discovery of fossil remains, made a detailed report of the interesting observations made on collections obtained on their expedition, accompanied by botanical, zoological, and mineralogical specimens, many of which appeared to be new or very rare species.

#### AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

At the meeting of this Society, at Cambridge, on the 27th of May last, the following gentlemen were elected its officers for the ensuing year:—Edward Augustus Holyoke, M. D. *President*. John Thornton Kirkland, M. D. L. L. D. *V. President*. Hon. George Cabot, Caleb Gannett, Esq. Rev. James Freeman, D. D. Aaron Dexter, M. D. Hon. John Davis, L. L. D. Hon. Thomas Dawes, Rev. Henry Ware, D. D. Charles Bulfinch, Esq. W. D. Peck, Esq. Hon. Josiah Quincy, *Counsellors*. John Farrar, Esq. *Recording Secretary*. Hon. Josiah Quincy, *Corresponding Secretary*. Thomas L. Winthrop, Esq. *Treasurer*. Jacob Bigelow, M. D. *Vice Treasurer*. Charles Bulfinch, Esq. *Librarian*. John Gorham, M. D. *Cabinet Keeper*.

This Society have the management of a fund for a premium for the most important discovery on light or heat, made in America, founded by the late Count Rumford, and which now yields between five and six hundred dollars per annum. No premium has yet been adjudged, though several have been claimed. It was the wish of the donor that the premium should consist of a medal of the value of two or three hundred dollars, and should the fund accumulate, that the balance should be paid in money.

#### ART. 7. LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### GREAT-BRITAIN.

**T**HE British ministry have refused the permission requested by Sir Richard Phillips, Proprietor of the London Monthly Magazine, to make proposals to Buonaparte for the manuscript of the Memoirs which it is understood he is engaged in writing.

Dr. Drake, the author of *Literary Hours*, &c. has a new work in the press, entitled *Shakespeare and his Times*; including the biography of the poet and his literary cotemporaries, criticisms, &c.

Mr. John Bell has in the press a new work, entitled *The Consulting Physician*.

An *Essay on the Variation of the Compass*, has been published by William Bain, an intelligent Master in the British Navy.

Major Peddie, who commanded the other division of the expedition, of which the detachment under the late unfortunate Captain Tuckey, formed a part, is also dead. He fell a victim to the climate before he reached the banks of the Niger. The command has devolved upon Lieut. Campbell. Enough has been ascertained by these ill-fated enterprises, to convince us that no advantage can result from them, beyond the solution of a geographical problem.

A new periodical work has been commenced in London, entitled *A Complete Course of Collegiate Education*, indicating the Courses pursued at Oxford and Cambridge, and referring to the proper books to accompany them, being intended for the benefit of those who have entered the professions without graduation.

The Right Hon. Sir Wm. Drummond has in the press, *Odin*, a poem.

The author of the amusing '*Tour of Dr. Syntax*,' is engaged upon a new poetical work, entitled *The Dance of Life*, to be accompanied by engravings.

Riley's *Narrative* is reprinted in London. This work is very handsomely noticed in the *Quarterly Review*.

Dr. Coote is printing the *History of Europe from the peace of Amiens, in 1802, to the peace of Paris, in 1815*, forming a seventh volume of the *History of Modern Europe*.

The second volume of an *Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects*, by the Rev. W. Kirby, M. A. F. L. S. and W. Spence, Esq. F. L. S. is nearly ready for publication.

A medico-chirurgical and biographical *Chart of Medical Science*, from Hippocrates to the present time will speedily be published.



Mr. Leach, of the British Museum, has recently printed a very complete Catalogue of Birds and Quadrupeds, which are natives of Great Britain.

The London Medical Journal mentions that *Datura Stramonium* has been exhibited with success in the form of tincture, in asthmatical and catarrhal complaints; an extract of *Stramonium* has been found efficacious in a violent case of sciatica and tic douloureux.

A new General Atlas, constructed from the best authorities, by Arrowsmith, will speedily be published.

Dr. Mills's long expected History of British India, is in the press, and will form three quarto volumes.

Dr. Spurzheim is printing Observations on the Deranged Manifestations of the Mind, or Insanity.

Lieut. Edward Chappell is about publishing a Narrative of a Voyage to Hudson's Bay, containing some account of the North-east Coast of America, its inhabitants, &c.

A Translation of M. de Pradt's Work, on the Spanish Colonies, and the present state of the American Revolution, is in the press.

Mr. Wilson has found that the bladders of animals are very susceptible of changes of humidity, and has on this fact discovered a very accurate hygrometer. He filled the gall bladder of a sheep with mercury, and on immersing it in water of the same temperature, it immediately fell, and rose again invariably to the same point on being hung up to the air. From various experiments he found the bladder of a rat the most accurate, as well as most convenient.

The Rev. F. H. Wollaston has invented a thermometer for determining the height of mountains, instead of the barometer. This is founded on the principle of the levity of the atmosphere. In proportion as the pressure of the air is diminished, water will boil with less heat. By boiling water at different heights, the difference between the pressure there, and at the level of the sea, will be shown by the thermometer.

Lord Byron is about to bring out a new Drama entitled Manfred. His Lordship it is said is also engaged in writing an Armenian grammar, and is for that purpose improving himself in that language at an Armenian convent at Venice.

A new novel, called Rob Roy, by the author of Waverley, Guy Mannering, &c. has been announced as in the press.

#### FRANCE

The grand desideratum of rendering seawater potable, seems at length to have been attained by simple distillation. The French chemists have ascertained that one cask of coals will serve to distil six casks of water, free from any particle of salt or soda. A vessel about to be despatched on a voyage of dis-

covery by the French government, will take fresh water for the first fortnight only, and coals, with a proper apparatus for distillation, to supply her the remainder of the voyage, and which will occupy but one-sixth of the tonnage.

Light infusions of ginger alone, taken twice or thrice a-day, have been found very efficacious by the French surgeons in rheumatic affections. At first they increase the pain, but afterwards perspiration follows, which produces relief.

Mons. Dorion has discovered a means of clarifying sugar by the bark of the pyramidal ash, powdered and thrown into the boiling juice of the cane.

#### NETHERLANDS.

A work in four volumes has just appeared, on the state of the Dutch East India Colonies, under the Governor-general Daendels, from 1808 to 1811.

The Society of Emulation of Liege has offered a prize for the best solution of the question: "What are the diseases and accidents which attack, damage and destroy the different kinds of grain, as well while standing as after they are reaped; and how may their ravages be diminished and prevented?"

#### ITALY.

The king of Naples has purchased for 8000 ducats the valuable collection of editions of the fifteenth century, belonging to the Chevalier Melchior Defico, and given them to the Royal Library.

The Duchess of Devonshire has undertaken new researches near the column of Phocas at Rome, for the purpose of ascertaining the plan of the ancient Forum.

#### GERMANY.

Mr. Richter has published a Collection of the Mythological Traditions of the Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, Indians, and Persians, in 3 vols. with 200 engravings from the antique.

Goethe has produced the fourth volume of his life, which he is publishing under the whimsical title of Truth and Fiction.

Professor Meusel has commenced a work under the title of Miscellanies Historical and Literary. The first volume contains Biographical accounts of Joseph 2d, Maria Theresa, Leopold 2d, Prince Kaunitz, Marshal Lascy, Count Ranzau, Count Beniowsky, and Caroline, queen of the Two Sicilies.

The existence of nickel and chromium in meteoric stones has long been known, and an experiment of Klaproth led to the suspicion of the existence of cobalt in the same minerals. This conjecture has been verified by professor Stromeyer of Göttingen, who has analyzed a specimen of meteoric iron from the Cape of Good Hope, sent to him by Mr. Lowerby. He did not detect it, how-

ever, in his experiments upon specimens from Siberia and Bohemia.

#### RUSSIA.

Baron Ungern Sternberg began many years since to make collections of documents to complete and illustrate the History of Livonia. The nobility of this province afterwards appointed Dr. Hennig to go to Konnigsberg to prosecute these researches. The emperor afterwards undertook to defray the expenses attending this labour, and the Prussian government have afforded every facility to its accomplishment. This enterprise is at length completed, and 3160 documents on subjects of interest for the history of the north have been rescued from oblivion. They are to be used as far as requisite by Karamsin in his History of the Russian Empire, and then deposited in the Archives of foreign affairs.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Hon. Asahel Stearns has been appointed the 'University' Professor of Law in Harvard College, Cambridge. The Hon. Isaac Parker, Chief Justice of the Commonwealth, is 'Royall' Professor of Law in the same institution. There is besides a professorship of Natural Law and Moral Philosophy, the chair of which is filled by Levi Frisbie, Esq. The University has instituted a degree of Bachelor of Laws, to be conferred on students who shall have attended the academic course of legal lectures, not less than eighteen months, and shall have completed their term in the office of some Counsellor of the Supreme Court, or at the University. The students have access to the College Library, are permitted to board in Commons, and to have rooms within the walls. They will be under the same regulations and enjoy the same privileges as the resident graduated students in Medicine and Theology. The lectures commence in October.

The Rev. William Allen has been chosen President of Dartmouth University, and the Rev. Thomas C. Searle Professor of Ethics, Metaphysics, and Logic in the same Seminary.

Cummings & Hilliard, of Boston, are about publishing, American Medical Botany, being a collection of native Medical Plants, of the United States, with coloured engravings. By Jacob Bigelow, M.D. Rumford Professor, and Lecturer on Materia Medica and Botany in Harvard University. The work will be published in half volumes, royal octavo each containing about one hundred pages of letter

press, with ten coloured engravings, copied from nature, and executed in a superior style. The price to subscribers will be two dollars and fifty cents, for each number in boards. The established reputation of the Editor is a sufficient pledge of the value of the publication.

Wells & Lilly, of Boston, have in press 'Comic Dramas,' by Maria Edgeworth, author of 'Tales of Fashionable Life,' &c.

James Eastburn & Co. of New-York, have announced as in the press, the 'Armata,' a Fragment, from the second London edition, with additional notes, received by the publishers from Lord Erskine, for the American edition.

Edward Earle, of Philadelphia, has in press, a supplement to a treatise on pleading, containing a copious collection of practical precedents of pleadings and proceedings in personal, real, and mixed actions, by J. Chitty, Esq.

Proposals have been issued for publishing the 2d volume of Doctor Trumbull's History of Connecticut. It is presumed that the high reputation of the author will procure a handsome subscription to the work.

Mr. H. C. Southwick has lately published at Auburn, a new work, entitled 'The Western Gazeteer, or Emigrant's Directory,' containing a geographical description of the Western States and Territories; the constitutions of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Indiana, and a digest of Indian Treaties, &c. by Samuel R. Brown.

C. F. Rafinesque, Esq. is about commencing a periodical work in New-York, entitled Annals of Nature.

An interesting statement has lately been made in the papers in regard to the hibernation of swallows. Joseph Wood, Esq. of Marietta, states, that when he first went into the Western Country, in 1785, he resided at Belleville, on the Virginia side, for several years, and that during his residence he observed a number of swallows who were collected in a cluster one evening in the Autumn, dive into a large hollow sycamore tree, at an aperture about seventy feet above the ground. They came out for several successive days, and returned again at night in the same manner. The following year the tree was cut down.—the hollow was about six feet in diameter, at bottom, and was filled six feet deep with bones, feathers, and other remains of dead birds. Mr. W. afterwards saw two other trees with similar appearances.

E.



## ART. 8. REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE art of Lithography or engraving in stone, which was first practised in Munich, and since with great success in Paris, has been lately introduced into England. It is said to possess two great advantages over copper plate,—the impressions are much more easily traced and more accurately transferred.

## PRUSSIA.

Engravings in wood on separate blocks, to receive different tints and colours, have been brought to such perfection by M. GUBITZ, at Berlin, as very nearly to resemble highly finished paintings.

## FRANCE.

Notwithstanding the losses sustained by the Royal Museum, it still boasts a splendid collection of paintings. Before the restitution it contained 1,233 pictures. It has been since opened for public inspection, and the catalogue comprehends 1,001 pieces. The French school furnishes 233; some artists having been admitted who were not heretofore deemed worthy of a place.

## ITALY.

Andrea Mustoxidi, a young native of Corcyra, has undertaken to refute the prevailing opinion in regard to the celebrated Venetian horses, which are commonly ascribed to Lysippus. He denies their reputed origin, and earnestly contends that they came originally from the isle of Chios.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A collection of pictures, by celebrated masters, has been brought to Boston, by Mr. Farina of Naples, who came out in the Java with Commodore Perry to Newport. There is a Raphael, a Titian, a Dominichino, two by Annibal Caracci, two by Salvator Rosa, two by Paul Veronese, and a great variety by other good hands. Such an accession has been long desired, but little expected in this country. The Gallery will soon be opened for exhibition.

*Second Exhibition of the American Academy of the Fine Arts.*

(Continued.)

In continuing our review of the Second Exhibition of the American Academy of the Fine Arts, we are aware, that before we publish many of the pictures yet unnoticed, will be removed and restored to their proprietors; we shall therefore dwell principally upon such pictures as we are assured will remain in the Gallery of the Academy for inspection, after the exhibition shall be closed, either because they are the property of the Academy, or are permanently lent.

VOL. I. NO. IV.

No. 101. *Orlando and Oliver. As You Like It.*—R. WEST. Mr. R West is the eldest son of Benjamin West, and was, at the time he painted this picture, esteemed one of the best draughtsmen of the human figure, in England. Some of his academy-figures may be seen in this city. He likewise delighted in studying the anatomy of the huge and antique oaks of Windsor Forest. This picture shows his knowledge in these departments of the art, and makes us lament that the man who could do so much, should have abandoned, at an early period of life, the pursuit of that high excellence which appears to have been within his reach.

No. 102. *Ophelia's Madness.*—Hamlet. B. WEST. This is not one of the happiest efforts of Mr. West's genius.

No. 105. *Study of Dead Game.*—J. W. COFFEE. A picture of merit.

No. 106. *Landscape.*—WILSON. This is Nature herself—in her sober hues to be sure—but it is Nature

No. 107. *A Pendant* to No. 105, by the same artist.

No. 115. *The Knighting of De Wilton.*—figures as large as life. I TRUMBULL. This beautiful picture rivals the Venetian school in colouring, and is likewise a model in composition and drawing. We regret that the skill and happy effort of the artist had not been bestowed upon a subject from the scriptures, or from some classical author.

No. 118. *Nativity of the Saviour.* We have no clue to the painter's name, but the picture is not of ordinary stamp. Parts are very fine.

No. 123. *Our Saviour with little children.*—J. TRUMBULL. This noble composition reminds the travelled beholder of the works of Corregio. The vivid harmonious colouring, and the melting outline, almost cheating the eye into the belief that it views solidity, roundness, and distance, are here; and in parts we may imagine that we see Corregio's grace.

No. 125. *Last Supper.* A curious picture. Beautiful colouring, with bad drawing, and a total ignorance of perspective.

No. 127. *Portrait of a Gentleman.* COPLEY. See our remarks on No. 69.

No. 132. *Portrait of General Horatio Gates.* G. STEWART. Our great portrait painter has here represented the veteran hero of Saratoga, with such graceful ease, such fidelity to nature, and, at the same time, in such a historical manner, as to render this picture invaluable to the artist and to the patriot.

2 P

No. 137. *Holy Family*. Suggested by a famous painting of Raphael.—J. TRUMBULL. Those who are acquainted with Raphael's picture of the Virgin with the Saviour and St. John, commonly called *la belle Jardinière*, can judge how far Mr. Trumbull has varied from the original painting. No. 137, is certainly a picture of uncommon beauty, and without reference to its author, must give delight to every beholder of taste, whether learned or ignorant. As this is the last picture of the present exhibition, painted by this master, which we shall mention, we will take this opportunity of stating, that Colonel John Trumbull is the son of Jonathan Trumbull, the revolutionary governor of Connecticut, and was born on the 6th of June, 1756. He graduated at Harvard College, 1773. We have seen an attempt at Historical composition, by Mr. Trumbull, as early as this year. In May 1775, he entered the army at Cambridge, and in July had the distinguished honour, at the age of 19, to be an *aid de camp* to the illustrious Washington. In the year 1776, Col. Trumbull served as Deputy Adjutant General to the army of Gates at Ticondaroga, and in the year 1777 he resigned his commission. In 1777 he painted his second historical composition, the death of Lucretia, and continued to study painting, without instruction or instructor, until 1779, in the town of Boston. In 1780, after a correspondence which was deemed necessary between Governor Trumbull and the English Secretary of State, and an assurance that Col. Trumbull might, without molestation, pursue his studies in London, he embarked for Europe, and in August placed himself under Mr. West, commencing his first regular and profitable studies as a painter. Notwithstanding the precautions above-mentioned, the young artist was arrested in November on a charge of high treason, thrown into prison, and remained there eight months. Mr. West, on hearing of the arrest, waited upon the King, and represented Mr. Trumbull's conduct, character, and pursuits, in such a manner as to obtain a promise, that whatever might be the result of the affair, his pupil's life should be safe. In prison and after his release, Mr. Trumbull studied assiduously, until his return to America in 1782, and immediately on the conclusion of the glorious peace of 1783, he returned to London and resumed the same studies.

In the year 1786, Mr. Trumbull painted his pictures of the Battle of Bunker's Hill and the death of Montgomery, and formed a plan of a series of paintings commemorative of the great events of our revolution. In pursuit of this object he visited Paris, and there made portraits of the French Generals, and other conspicuous officers, who were present at the capture of Yorktown, and surrender of Cornwallis. With the same object

in view. Mr. Trumbull returned to his native country, and employed himself in painting the portraits of those who had distinguished themselves either as statesmen or soldiers. It was the intention of Colonel Trumbull that these pictures should be engraved, and he looked for remuneration from the sale in America and Europe, particularly France, but the French revolution and its consequences ruined the commerce in prints, and the plan was abandoned.

In 1794 Colonel Trumbull went to London as secretary to Mr. Jay, and was afterwards one of the commissioners under the 7th article of the treaty of '94, continuing to be occupied in this station with his political duties until 1804, during which ten years he could pay but little attention to the arts. Happily, the time employed by Colonel Trumbull in procuring portraits for painting our revolutionary subjects, has not been thrown away; as he has been called upon to paint four of these great events, to ornament the walls of the capitol at Washington. The four paintings voted by Congress, are to be 18 feet by 12, and have for subjects, the Declaration of Independence, containing the portraits of the Congress of '76: The Surrender of Burgoyne; the Surrender of Cornwallis; and General Washington resigning his sword to Congress and retiring to the ranks of his fellow citizens.

Previous to this order from the government for these great pictures, the American Academy of the Fine Arts had purchased of Colonel Trumbull, four of his historical pictures, for their Gallery in the New-York Institution, and several paintings from his collection. In January, 1817, he was elected president of this Academy.

No. 154. *Old Woman counting her beads*.—TENIERS.

There are two pictures, which are not in the Catalogue, painted by Mr. Fisher of Boston, the one representing a Farm-yard and cattle, the other, a Landscape with a group of cattle, which are beautifully painted, and are well worth the careful examination of the amateur.

Near these, is a good Fruit piece by Mr. Badger, of Boston.

A fine picture of a *Saint Jerome and Angel*, by SPAGNOLETTA, a celebrated Spanish Historical painter, born in 1589, has likewise been added to the Gallery, since the Catalogue was printed.

No. 157. *Sleeping Boy*. Supposed to be by MURILLO. Murillo was born near Seville, in 1613, and attained to great eminence in his art. His favourite subjects seem to have been Beggar-boys in various appropriate attitudes. He however painted some great historical subjects, and is highly estimated both for composition and colouring.



No. 159. *Battle piece*. A picture of great merit.

No. 106. *White Horse, Landscape and Figures*.—WOUVERMANS. This fine picture, by so eminent an artist, will attract and hold the attention of every connoisseur. Philip Wouvermans was born at Haerlem in 1620. He is esteemed without rival in his favourite compositions, huntings, hawkings, cavalcades, farriers' shops, in short, every subject in which that noble and beautiful animal, the horse, makes a principal figure.

No. 166. *Nerina*. A Head, introduced by Raphael in his cartoon of the death of Annas—RAPHAEL. This fine head was purchased in London, by B. W. Rogers, Esq. who possesses such documents as puts its originality beyond a doubt. It is unnecessary for us to speak of Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino, the prince of painters. His personal beauty, various accomplishments, high attainments, and premature death, are known to all. In the short period of 37 years, from 1495 to 1520, (the dates of his birth and death) he performed those numerous works which fill the minds of artists with admiration approaching to despair.

No. 180. *Landscape*—HUYSMANS. This is a picture of exquisite finish and beauty.

No. 188. *The Crowning with Thorns and Mocking our Saviour*.

No. 189. *A Concert*. This is a complicated composition, and notwithstanding the utter want of grace in the figures, is not destitute of beauties. The distribution of light is skilful, and the colouring is rich.

No. 190. *Portrait of a Gentleman*.—OPIE. This is a good head, but if it is by Opie, it is not a fair specimen of the abilities of that eminent painter, who died in 1807, at the age of 46, in the successful pursuit of the highest excellence.

No. 192. *After Dinner*. The companion to No. 189, by the same hand.

No. 194. *Landscape*. There is no artist's name given with this exquisitely beautiful little picture.

No. 209. *Landscape*.—J. J. HOLLAND.

There are several views from nature, in water colours, by this artist, which for truth and depth of colouring, merit particular attention.

No. 210. *Hadley's Falls, on the North river*. MILBERT. A drawing of great beauty. M. Milbert is well known as an eminent artist.

No. 229. *Portrait of an Officer, in Enamel*. Very fine.

No. 240. *Copy of Wilkie's Blind Fiddler*.—The composition consisting of 12 full length figures, comprised in the space of four inches by three.—HOPKINS. This is a great curiosity.

No. 242. *Portrait of the Emperor Napoleon*. A. HALL. We understand this to be the production of a Lady, and although it is but a copy, the colouring and execution is such as to entitle it to attention and admiration.

No. 247. *Gerard Dow*. Copied from Gerard Dow, by CRAIG. This is a fair specimen of the laborious skill and wonderful imitation of nature, which distinguish the Flemish painters, and particularly this great master. Dow has not only given us a faithful representation of himself, but of his fiddle, his tankard, his Bible, his sketch book, and every other appendage to his apartments. This celebrated painter was born at Leyden, in 1613, and died in 1674. He was a disciple of Rembrandt's, as the light and shade of this picture would prove. He was assiduous beyond example in finishing his pictures, and they have always borne a very high price. It is recorded, that he exhausted five days in painting one hand in a lady's portrait.

No. 248. *The Woman taken in Adultery*.—Copied from Rubens, by URWINS. This picture is directly under the study, for the same subject, by Col. Trumbull. The choice of the point of time is different and much in favour of the American painter. We likewise think the latter has the advantage in dignity and grace. The colouring of Rubens is incomparably fine, and his expression strong and vivid. In this picture he has given portraits of Luther and Calvin, in two of the principal figures.

No. 249. *Madona and Child*. Copied from Raphael, by TOMKINS. Here we see the grace of the inimitable Sanzio da Urbino, who in dignified simplicity stands unrivalled.

No. 250. *Gaston de Foix*. Copied from Giorgione, by MORGSON. Nothing can exceed the drawing, expression and effect of this picture. Georgio Barbarelli, called Giorgione or Giorgione, was born at Castle Franco, in 1474, and died at Venice in 1511, having attained great reputation both for design and colouring.

We are happy to find that the Gallery of the Academy is to continue open, as a place of rational amusement, to our citizens and strangers, and a delightful study to the amateur. The few pictures which have been removed are amply supplied, and indeed, with the new arrangement, the Gallery appears as splendid as before.

## ART. 9. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

## GREAT-BRITAIN.

**T**HE annual meeting of the Society for the support and encouragement of Sunday Schools was held on the 16th of April. It appears from the Report that the Society had added 206 Schools to their list within the year. The total number of books given at the Society's expense since its institution is stated to be 460,342 Spelling Books, 90,233 Testaments, and 8166 Bibles, for the use of 4197 schools, containing upwards of 410,000 scholars.

## GERMANY.

The regency of Hungary have interdicted Bible Societies from circulating the Scriptures in that Kingdom.

In Austria, a sect called Petzelians, has started up, who sacrifice men to purify others from sin. In Passion week, several men were thus murdered; and on Good Friday, a virgin aged 13, was also butchered in a similar manner. Petzel, the founder, and eighty-six of his followers, have been arrested and will be tried.

## DENMARK.

The King of Denmark has instituted a *Centurial Jubilee*, commemorative of the commencement of the Reformation by *Martin Luther*. It will be celebrated as a solemn festival, with every appropriate demonstration of gratitude and joy.

## RUSSIA.

The Bible Society of St. Petersburg has received from England the stereotype plates for printing the New Testament in Modern Greek, with which 300,000 copies may be taken off.

The Emperor of Russia has accorded great privileges to converted Jews in his dominions.

The following particulars in relation to the progress of religion in Russia are contained in a letter from a gentleman in Edinburgh to his Correspondent in Princeton, New-Jersey.

"Our last accounts from Russia are most encouraging. The appearances in the character of the Emperor are more and more favourable. He lately asked the Prince Galitzin, why he did not go on faster with the Bible Society,—adding, 'What do you want? Money? It is at your service.—would my personal attendance at the meetings of your Committee promote the cause? I will attend most willingly.' By the last letters from Mr. Henderson, who is at present at Petersburg—he says the Russian Bible Society is distributing the Bible in twenty-five different languages. That in consequence of the Russian envoy at Constantinople taking a

warm interest in the Bible Cause, copies of the Word of God are pouring into the various islands in the Archipelago. The envoy at Constantinople conducts the correspondence with the Bible Society personally. In the Russian army, too, a great interest has been excited about the dissemination of the Word of God."

## EAST INDIES.

From a Memoir addressed to the Baptist Missionary Society by W. Carey, J. Marshman, and W. Ward, under date of March 21, 1816, and published at the Mission-press in Serampore. (Bengal) it appears, that 'the whole of the Scriptures have been published in *two* of the languages of India; the New Testament, the Pentateuch, and the Historical Books in *four*; the New Testament and Pentateuch in *five*; the New Testament alone, in *six*; four of the Gospels in *eight*; and three of them in twelve of the languages of India; while in *twelve* others types are prepared, and the Gospel of St. Matthew is in press.' The Memoir contains translations of the Lord's Prayer into more than 30 dialects.

From the second Report of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, it appears that the whole number of Protestant Missionaries in India is 121, of whom 98 are Europeans, and 23 natives. Among the Europeans 7 Americans are reckoned.

## WEST INDIES.

A letter has lately been received by a gentleman in New-York, from Petion, President of the Republic of Hayti, from which the following is an extract:—"There has been established in this capital for two years past, a Bible Society, of which I am the patron and the protector. It would be gratifying to correspond with that established at New-York. I have received from you the Constitution of the last mentioned Society, for which I return you my thanks."

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Prince Alexander Galitzin, President of the Russian Bible Society, has addressed a very friendly letter to the American Bible Society, expressing great satisfaction in the prospect of its efficient co-operation in the common cause of Christendom.

The *Union Bible Society of Burke County, Georgia*, the *Bible Society of Jefferson County, Virginia*, and the *Kennebeck Bible Society, Maine*, have become auxiliaries to the American Bible Society.

The following contributions have been received and acknowledged by the American Bible Society since the publication of their annual Report:—From the Burlington Fe-



male Auxiliary Bible Society, 31 dollars 5 cents; the B. S. of Maine, Mass. 447 dolls. 77 cts.; the B. S. of Frederick, Virg. 500 dollars; the Fishkill B. S. 200 dolls.; the Auxiliary Welsh B. S. of Steuben and Utica and their vicinities, 200 dolls.; the Auxiliary B. S. of Lexington, Virg. 200 dolls.; the Female Auxiliary B. S. of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 30 dolls.; the Female B. S. of E. Haddam, Connecticut, 16 dolls. 50 cts.; the Female Auxiliary B. S. of Washington, Penn. 100 dolls.; the Auxiliary B. S. in the County of Middlesex, Mass. 200 dolls.; the Fayetteville B. S. N. C. 150 dolls.; the Mercer B. S. Penn. 39 dolls.; the Union B. S. of Burke County, Georgia, 250 dolls.; the Newark B. S. N. Jersey, 150 dolls.; the Auxiliary Female B. S. of Caledonia, Genessee County, N. Y. 60 dolls.; the St. Lawrence Female Auxiliary B. S. N. Y. 74 dolls.; also from William B. Crosby, Esq. executor of the will of Mary M'Crea, late of New-York, 250 dolls.; and from Isaac Heyer and George Griswold, collected in the first Ward, New-York, 511 dollars.

A Bible Society, Auxiliary to the American Bible Society, has been formed at Auburn, under the name of *The Auxiliary Bible Society of the County of Cayuga*.

At the last annual communication of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Vermont, it was resolved to forward to the *American Bible Society* sixty dollars, for the purpose of constituting the Rev. Jonathan Ney, of New-Fane, Grand Chaplain of said State, &c. and the Rev. Ebenezer Hebbard, of Brandon, past Grand Chaplain,—members of the said society for life.

A Bible Society has been instituted in New-Jersey under the name of '*The Sussex Auxiliary Bible Society*.' It is a branch of the Bible Society of the State.

A *Marine Bible Society* has been formed at New-Haven, Conn. auxiliary to the New-York Marine Bible Society. Elias Shipman, Esq. has been chosen President of it.—A Society has also been formed for the religious education of the poor and ignorant, to be called the *New-Haven Sabbath School Society*.

*New-Hampshire Bible Society.* This Society purchased during the last year eight hundred Bibles, and 1000 Testaments. The amount disbursed during the last year was \$1415 24 cents; balance in the treasury, \$1148 50 cents.

*Albany Bible Society* From the annual report of the treasurer, \$1388 25 cents were disbursed by the Society last year, and he has now remaining in his hands, \$413 25 cents.

*Bible Society of Philadelphia.* From the *Ninth Report* of the Bible Society of Philadelphia, it appears, that there have been issued by that Institution during the past year,

1850 Bibles, and 3500 New Testaments, for gratuitous distribution; and that 9017 Bibles and New Testaments from their small stereotype plates, and 1250 New Testaments from their octavo plates, have been sold to different Societies and Associations. These make the aggregate number of Bibles and New Testaments published by the Society since its institution to be 76,850. A donation of one thousand dollars was, during the year, received by the Society, from the executors of the late Robert Montgomery, Esq. and one of five hundred dollars from the Female Bible Society of Philadelphia.

*Philadelphia Female Bible Society.* The receipts of this Society in the year past, by their annual Report, were 1443 dolls. 31 cts. Their disbursements 1305 dolls. 49 cts.

The General Missionary Convention of the Baptist denomination of the United States, held its session at Philadelphia on the 7th of May last. It was fully attended. Its address is an interesting paper. It appears from the Report that there are in the United States, 2727 Baptist churches, 1635 ministers, and 183,245 members in communion. During the last year 10,000 were baptized on profession of faith and repentance.

Bishop Hobart of New-York, at present acting as Bishop of Connecticut, has consecrated Episcopal Churches at North-Killingsworth and North-Guilford in that diocese. He has confirmed 249 persons in his late visitation to the various churches in that State.

The Rev. Sylvester Learned has been ordained to the office of the Gospel Ministry, by the N. York Presbytery. It is understood that he is to be employed by the General Assembly as a Missionary to New-Orleans.

The Rev. William Bacon has been ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry as an Evangelist, by the Presbytery of Niagara, at Buffalo, N. Y.

The Rev. Samuel Clark has been inducted into the ministerial office at Princeton, Mass.

The Rev. Edward Richmond, D.D. has been installed Pastor of the third Congregational Society in Dorchester, Mass.

The Rev. W. Burt has been ordained Pastor over the Congregational Society in Durham, N. H.

A new Baptist Meetinghouse has been opened in New-Bedford, Mass. The Rev. Silas Hall is engaged to preach in it.

The St. Francisville (W. Florida) Sentinel of June 17, says,—On Sunday last, the merchants of this village closed their doors, by general consent, and refused to transact any business, or sell a single commodity!—This is the first determined effort we recollect to have known made in Louisiana, to pay a due respect to that holy day.

## ART. 10. POETRY.

*For the American Monthly Magazine.*

## JEU D'ESPRIT.

*On receiving from a Lady a flower of the Althæa, (Marsh-mallow.)*

AS, from the blaze, with fearless hand,  
 Althæa snatched the burning brand,  
 Twin with her Meleager's fate,  
 And, in her flowing mantle's fold,  
 The glowing wood undaunted roll'd,  
 And clasp'd the rescu'd amulet;  
 So, from fierce love's intenser flame,  
 Me might the pitying fair reclaim,  
 And in her gentle bosom wear,—  
 By stronger spell my life were blest!  
 Ne'er sever'd from that faithful breast,  
 No earthly ill could reach me there.

E.

*From Southey's Curse of Kehama—Canto 10.*

They err who tell us love can die:  
 With life all other passions fly,  
 All others are but vanity.  
 In Heaven ambition cannot dwell,  
 Nor avarice in the vaults of hell;  
 Earthly these passions of the earth,  
 They perish where they have their birth;  
 But love is indestructible.  
 Its holy flame forever burneth;  
 From heaven it came, to heaven returneth.  
 Too oft on earth a troubled guest,  
 At times deceived, at times oppress'd,  
 It here is tried and purified,  
 Then hath in heaven its perfect rest:  
 It soweth here with toil and care,  
 But the harvest time of love is there.  
 Oh! when a mother meets on high,  
 The babe she lost in infancy,  
 Hath she not then, for pains and fears,  
 The day of wo, the watchful night,  
 For all her sorrows, all her tears,  
 An overpayment of delight!

*From the London Courier.*

## THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

*Who fell at the battle of Corunna in Spain, in 1808.*

Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,  
 As his corse to the rampart we hurried,  
 Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot,  
 O'er the grave, where our hero we buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,  
 The sods with our bayonets turning;  
 By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,  
 And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,  
 Not in sheet nor in shroud we bound him,  
 But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,  
 With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,  
 And we spoke not a word of sorrow,  
 But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,  
 And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought, as we hollowed his narrow bed,  
 And smoothed down his lonely pillow,  
 That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er  
 his head,  
 And we far away on the billow.

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,  
 And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him,  
 But nothing he'll reck if they let him sleep on  
 In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done,  
 When the clock toll'd the hour for retiring,  
 And we heard the distant random gun  
 That the foe was suddenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,  
 From the field of his fame fresh and gory;  
 We carved not a line, we raised not a stone,—  
 But we left him alone with his glory.

## ART. 11. THESPIAN REGISTER.

Friday Evening, June 20.

*Hero of the North.—Lady of the Lake.*

THIS was an excessively warm night, and the house was very much crowded. We were present during a charming winter scene on the stage, but found how impossible it is to cool one's self, 'by thinking on the frosty Caucasus.'

E.

Monday Evening, June 23.

*Douglas.—Harlequin Fisherman.—Highland Reel.*

Of this tragedy, that accomplished scholar and splendid poet, Gray, has said, that "it had retrieved the true language of the stage, lost for three hundred years." Its plot

is simple, its diction polished, well-sustained, and energetic, and we know not where to find, in modern tragedy, more genuine pathos, or a finer strain of eloquence. It ranks deservedly, among the noblest productions of the British tragic muse. With Mrs. Barnes in Douglas we were both pleased and pained. Though she exhibited her accustomed correctness in her conception of the character, and a just apprehension of the lofty sentiments and heroic spirit so natural to the "blood of Douglas;" and though her action was graceful and appropriate, and her animation did not flag, yet she came so short, in her stature and the might of her arm, of what the whole probability of the incidents required, as almost entirely to mar our enjoyment of



the scene. There should be verisimilitude in the looks of an actor, in his figure and muscular strength, as well as propriety in his costume, correctness in his readings, or adaptation in his voice and gesture. There are doubtless many men, "tall fellows of their hands," who could read with perfect accuracy of emphasis what is put down for Juliet Capulet, for instance, and enter thoroughly into her feelings, but with what shadow of propriety or hope of success could they undertake to personate her on the stage? The attempt would be obviously most preposterous. And where is the propriety of a delicate female, small even for her sex, totally deficient in size and vigour of limb, and in fulness, energy and masculine melody of voice, attempting to personate a young man of heroic stature, and majesty of mien as well as of unconquerable valour, whose frame, if it have not become as compacted and capable of toil and privation as it may, in maturer years, has, nevertheless, attained its complete stature, and exhibits the full-grown vigour of an Athleta moving to the contest? If the story had brought young Norval before us, at the age of 15, when his imagination began to kindle at the recitals of the hermit, and his soul pant to break from obscurity, and prove his parentage by deeds, we think we should have been completely satisfied with Mrs. B. for his representative. Instead of the strength that could enable her "to play her weapon like a tongue of flame," and an arm to shelter the Grampian vales, and of "four armed assailants" strike to the earth, "from which they never rose again the fiercest two," while the other two sought safety in flight, she could scarcely unsheath her sword, and we regretted that Mrs. B. should undertake the part at all. We are aware that this has been the favourite character of strippling performers, and that the master Bettys and master Paynes, have all figured away in Young Norval; but they could none of them play the part. One of them we have seen, and in regard to the other, Mrs. Inchbald's opinion satisfies us that he could not do it any justice, while Cumberland's opinion of his general powers, however it might allow him some talents as a boy, is, with us, sufficient authority that he was most extravagantly overrated. When Mrs. B. puts off her bonnet and her slipper for the hat and boot of Myrtillo we are delighted, but the helmet and the shield and the claymore we would advise her to decline. Mr. Robertson in Lord Randolph we cannot praise, though we will not entirely condemn him. If he could, by any imaginable means or motives, be induced to quit his monotony and drawl, and speak some of his sentences quicker than others, and trust himself occasionally to a natural manner, we are persuaded he might

please. He has a very good voice, his size and figure are advantageous, his ideas of character are frequently correct, and we think it is in his power to rank so respectably, as an actor, that when his audience should be in a good-natured mood, they would scarcely think of the absence of a greater. Mr. Jones was very respectable in old Norval. He related his story to Lady Randolph with a good deal of feeling and propriety of tone and emphasis. Measuring Mr. J. by the standard of his own abilities as an actor, he fails most we think in gesture, which is too generally wanting in ease and freedom, and seems not enough the spontaneous expression of feeling. We have seen Mr. Pritchard play far better than he did in Glenalvon. We are willing to make every allowance to Mr. P. on account of his having much to do, but still, though this may prevent that profound study of his character, which is doubtless necessary to great success, yet we do not think it a sufficient excuse for that coldness and apathy, which too often renders Mr. P's acting tame and tedious. In Glenalvon Mr. P. was not ardent enough in his villainy, his mind did not seem to be active and plotting enough to suit the catastrophe of the play, or the general character he took upon him; and when he said of Lady Randolph,

"Even I did think her chaste,  
Whose charity exceeds not. Precious sex,  
Whose deeds lascivious pass Glenalvon's thoughts!"

instead of manifesting a diabolical satisfaction at finding, as he supposed, the guilt of Lady Randolph, and chuckling at the last proof of depravity in the sex, he said it with a phlegm and a mere recitation tone, that spoiled the whole effort of a passage that gives a deeper insight into Glenalvon's character than any other single passage in the tragedy.

Mrs. Groshon's Lady Randolph was more than commonly well for her, though she can never hope to excel, and Miss Dellinger's Anna was not so bad as it might have been.

In the entertainment, so called, Mr. Carpenter, as Harlequin, made a very good leap through the barrel of fire, but the Harlequinade, on the whole, was very stupid. The only thing that can redeem a performance of this kind is the "wonderful of bodily activity," of which there was very little this evening.

L.

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Friday Evening, June 27.

*The Rivals; or a Trip to Bath.—The Peasant Boy, or Assassin Discovered.*

"The Rivals" has been preferred by some to "The School for Scandal;" but though this be exaggerated praise, yet the piece is full of vivacity and wit; is strongly marked by a vigilant and nice observation of what

is ridiculous in sentiment and conduct; and, in respect of character and incident, is pure comedy. Mr. Barnes was certainly animated; and, on the whole, tolerably correct in his apprehension and representation of the self-willed, arbitrary, irascible, Sir Anthony Absolute, though, we think, he indulged himself too much in grimace, (as he often does) to suit the respectability of the character, which, notwithstanding its many eccentricities and absurdities, is not that of a buffoon. Mr. Darley's Sir Lucius O'Trigger was passable, but could not have been adequate to the author's conception of his high-mettled adventurer, who was as ready to quarrel with a man for his thoughts, as for his words or actions. He was such a man as Mercutio calls "the courageous captain of compliments;" one who "fights as you sing prick-song—the very butcher of a silk button—a duellist—a duellist;" one who like Mercutio himself "will quarrel with a man for having a hair more or less on his head than himself." Indeed we have not seen for many years on the boards, one who could personate the Irishman. Such a recruit is very much wanted, for many of the very finest comedies in the language have this sort of character shot through them, and cannot be enacted, simply on account of the above mentioned deficiency.

Mr. Simpson, in Capt. Absolute, was very good—very good indeed. This belongs to that class of character that suits his talents, and in which he is universally acceptable. In Faulkland, the most original and nicely-discriminated character in the comedy, Mr. Pritchard was natural and pleasing. He represented well the peevish, querulous jealousy of the love-sick Faulkland, who though intelligent, accomplished, well-bred and honourable, was cursed with a nervous sensibility, that was a perpetual torment to himself and his friends.

Bob Acres, with his vanity, good-nature, credulity, animal-spirits, and valour, which can by no persuasion or example of Sir Lucius be "screwed to the sticking-place," and his new style of "oaths that echo the sentiment, and his hair in training," was done to the life by Mr. Hilson, who, odds judgment, tact, animation and humour! did adequate justice to the comic conceptions of the author. Mrs. Baldwin did much credit to herself in Mrs. Malaprop, and with her *dictionary words* most accurately pronounced, and "most ingeniously misapplied," with her absurd vanity and grotesque disappointment, contributed greatly to the entertainment of the evening and the exposure of folly. Mrs. Groshon's Julia was tolerably good, as compared with her general style of acting, though we cannot allow that she was altogether the elegant, lovely, intelligent, high-minded unaffected Julia Melville. Mrs. Darley's Lydia

Languish was very spirited and very just. In this kind of character we must concede to Mrs. Darley high praise. We know of no lady of Thespian fame, who is more interestingly and provokingly capricious and wayward, and who then repents and reforms with better grace or more amiable contrition than Mrs. Darley. Her Lady Elizabeth Free-love, Lydia Languish, Mrs. Ferment, and characters of this turn, are good enough.

The melo drama of the Peasant Boy is interesting in the plot, is worked up with considerable skill, is moral in its effect; and Mrs. Barnes and Mr. Robertson, on whom the interest of the piece depended, played well.

The songs this evening were sung respectably, particularly "Hard Times," to which Mr. Barnes gave much effect.

In the recitation of the "Ode on the Passions," though we think Mrs. Barnes' reading might have been improved, yet her action was all grace, and her pantomime descriptive and fine. L.

Saturday Evening, June 28.

*Speed the Plough—Mother Bunch. or Harlequin and the Yellow Dwarf.*

There are some improbabilities in this comedy, (such as Miss Blandford's falling in love with a plough-boy, at first sight, and Sir Philip's making a confidant of Bob Handy,) but still it is pleasing in the representation, very pleasing. The character of Sir Abel Handy and his son Bob are original and well conceived, and though they approach extravagance, are full of entertainment and just satire. They were well personated by Mr. Barnes and Mr. Simpson. Mr. Pritchard represented the stern, remorseful anxious Sir Philip forcibly and with propriety; and Mr. Baldwin made a very good plain, blunt, upright, honourable Farmer Ashfield. Henry was performed by a stranger, announced as from Belfast. The manners and action of this gentleman were rather stiff and awkward, though his gesture was occasionally very expressive and appropriate, and his conception of the character and his reading for the most part accurate and discriminating.

As for Harlequin, &c. it was miserably stupid and tedious. Harlequin could not roll; the clown had no variety or point in his "body wit," and the prolongation of perpetual clumsiness, tired us out. L.

Monday Evening, June 30.

*Adelgitha—High Life Below Stairs.*

This tragedy is from the pen of M. G. Lewis, and is much such a tragedy as might be expected from him. The names of his characters are familiar to history, but he has blended fact and fiction in his plot, in inextricable confusion. But the principal fault of the piece is the circumstance on which it hinges. *Adelgitha*, the heroine, is daughter



of the deceased Prince of Salerno, and wife of *Guiscard*, sovereign of Apulia. *Michel Ducas*, the Greek emperor, having been expelled from Byzantium, by his subjects, whom his crimes had instigated to revolt, seeks refuge in the dominions of *Guiscard*. This brave prince espouses the cause of the deposed emperor, and whilst he marches forth to fight his battles, leaves him at his Court. *Michel* feels the humiliation he suffers in receiving such favours from an inferior, grows indignant at the idea of his dependence, and jealous in the extreme of the military reputation of his benefactor. To complete the picture of his ingratitude, and to crown his baseness, he becomes enamoured of *Adelgitha*, and in *Guiscard's* absence attempts her virtue. She rejects his proffers with disdain, and boasts the unsullied purity of the blood of *Salerno*. This name recalls to *Michel's* mind a tale, the application of which he never knew till now. In 'Astra's wood' he had once lost his way in the darkness of the night, when suddenly a groan reached his ear; he hastened to the spot from which it proceeded, and found a knight stretched weltering in his blood, who had been stabbed by robbers. The cavalier intrusted him with the confession of a guilty deed,—

— A maid of noble birth

By solemn vows seduced—abandoned—left  
To shame and anguish.—

And implored him to restore her letters and portrait, which he committed to him, and to assure her of the poignancy of his remorse, &c. To make the shortest of a long story, *Michel* now discovers this maid to have been *Adelgitha*. He profits, by his information, to charge her with the fact, and compel her to give him an assignation. This is appointed, after *Guiscard's* return, in the chapel of St. Hilda, whither *Adelgitha* repairs, in the hope of dissuading him from his purpose, but finding him resolute, she attempts to stab herself, and being defeated in this design, she plunges her weapon into the bosom of her ungenerous suitor. Another is arrested for the murder of *Michel*, and condemned to death by *Guiscard*, when *Adelgitha* comes forward and avows her own guilt and the innocence of the accused, whom she acknowledges as her son by her youthful lover, *George of Clermont*. *Guiscard* is thunder-struck by the discovery, yet such is the strength of his affection that it overcomes even the dread of dishonour, and he is ready to consent to receive her again to his arms, when she charitably averts this new disgrace by terminating her existence. Who would believe, after this narrative, that *Adelgitha* is represented as a paragon of virtue, and that she is introduced, whilst unapprehensive of detection, in all the confidence and cheerfulness of innocence

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and love? The play is equally improbable and immoral. Unmarried females in the station of *Adelgitha*, or in any respectable grade of life, never do forfeit 'the immediate jewel of their souls,' nor ought they ever to be suffered to believe that it is possible for them to be the objects of illicit solicitation, much less that they can yield to it. But how fatal a delusion is it to propagate the idea, that a woman who has been unfaithful to herself can be loyal to her husband,—and that a wanton who has imposed herself upon the credulity and insinuated herself into the affections of a man of honour, can, when her duplicity is unmasked, be still an object of forgiveness!—nay, of tenderness!

In regard to the performance, a few words must suffice. Mr Pritchard's *Michel Ducas* was more than respectable. Mr. Robertson, as *Guiscard*, described with much force and animation his rescue in the battle by the gallantry of *Lothair*. This last character was handsomely supported by Mr. Simpson. Of Mrs. Groshon's *Adelgitha*, as we can say nothing in commendation, we will say nothing at all.

E.

Wednesday Evening, July 2.

*Iron Chest.—Wood Demon.*

This is a monstrous play, the hint of which appears to have been taken from Godwin's celebrated novel of Caleb Williams. Interesting, however, as is that ingenious fiction, this drama is so replete with folly and inconsistency, that it excites little sympathy. Mr. Bancker undertook the character of *Wilford*, (it being his benefit night,) and got through with it better than we should have expected. Wherever we see ambition we are disposed to encourage it. Ambition, however, unless it be well regulated, will defeat its own purpose. A man, for instance, who disdains to qualify himself for the discharge of everyday duties, will hardly be prepared to meet the demands of more important exigencies;—much less, if he is incapable of fulfilling the first, will he be able to satisfy the last. What Pope has said generally of life, is particularly true of the stage—

Honour and shame from no condition rise,  
Act well your part, there all the honour lies.

And yet it is astonishing to see how many, both in real and mimic life, prefer acting a great part badly, to performing an humbler one well. It is enough to be compelled to endure the assumptions of ignorance in common intercourse with the world. but when one resorts to the theatre for recreation, 'it offends one to the soul to hear a robustious, perriwig-pated fellow,' tearing not only passion, but sense and language, to rags and tatters. We cannot but wonder that so few actors have correct apprehensions of the dig-

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nity of their profession. Nothing keeps it down in public estimation but the illiterateness and supineness of the greater part of those who attach themselves to it. The stage ought to be made a school of rhetoric, at least as it relates to all its exteriors. It should exhibit the refinement of polished manners, and should be a model in pronunciation. But no one can teach what he has not learned. Great actors must possess great acquirements. They must have read something more than the prompter's book. They must in fact have taken a liberal view of elegant litera-

ture, and obtained admission into polite society. Nature must have done much, and education more, to form a consummate actor. It is for this reason that those who are truly great in this profession are always reckoned among the eminent men of their age.

We have taken this opportunity to make these remarks, the theatrical season having terminated with this week. Hereafter we shall restrict our dramatic criticisms to a monthly review of the state of the stage.

E.

## ART. 12. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

### EUROPE.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

**T**HE Prince Regent has recommended it to Parliament to prolong the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and communicated the documents on which the advice is grounded.

The question of the Catholic Claims has been revived in the House of Commons by Mr Grattan. His motion was the same as that made in 1813 on the same subject, viz: "That a committee should be appointed to take the claims of the Roman Catholics into consideration, with a view to release them from their present disabilities, and to give every security to the protestant establishment, and ultimate satisfaction to all orders of men." The motion was supported by Mr. Grattan himself, Mr. Yorke, Sir I. C. Hippesley, Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Elliot, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Canning, and opposed by Mr. Foster, Mr. Webber, Mr. Bragge Bathurst, and Mr. Peel. The debate was long and animated, and on a division there appeared 221 in favour of the motion, and 245 against it. Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning are said to be the only ministers who are in favour of the "Claims;" and the friends of the Catholics have decreased since 1813.

Mr. M. Sutton, about the first of May, brought in a bill to amend and consolidate the laws relative to the residence of the clergy. The Bench of Bishops lent their aid to the preparation of the bill, and much practical benefit is expected to result from its enactment.

Mr. Manners Sutton has been chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, in the place of Mr. Abbot, who resigned after having held the station fifteen years. Mr. Abbot is created Baron Kidbrook, and will have a seat at the council board.

From the official account of the public funded debt of Great Britain as it stood on the first of February last, it appears the whole (including the debt of Ireland 103,032,750*l*.

funded in Great Britain, and the loans to the Emperor of Germany, 7,502,633*l*, and the loans to the Prince Regent of Portugal 859,522*l*.) is 1,115,199,600*l*. 5*s*. 3 3-4*d*. Of this sum, 342,434,662*l*. 10*s*. 3*d*. have been redeemed by the commissioners, or transferred for life annuities, or cancelled by redemption of land tax, &c., leaving the debt unredeemed and due to the public creditors 772,764,937*l*. 9*s*. 0 3 4*d*. The unfunded debt in exchequer bills outstanding, amounts to 46,772,000*l*. Total of funded and unfunded debt 819,536,937*l*. 9*s*. 0 3 4*d*. The total charge, or annual interest of funded debt is 42,206,218*l*. 4*s*. 5 3 4*d*.

The trade of England seems to be reviving. Russia has sent large orders for a supply of clothing for her army; and the revolutions in South America open the most animating commercial prospects. Goods, it is stated, to the amount of 600,000*l*, were shipped to Chili, in six weeks from the 10th of March, and the demand for British goods at Buenos Ayres is so great, that the warehouses on the La Plata could not satisfy it; in consequence of which orders have been transmitted for new and large supplies.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have communicated their opinion that, as the Congress of the United States have passed a law for refunding to British merchants the Alien Duties which had been levied from the 16th August to the 22d December, the commercial convention requires that, on the part of England, the auction duty and that upon exports, so far as it regards the United States, should be refunded for the above period.

An Order in Council has been issued, prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, saltpetre, arms or ammunition, to any place on the coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, or the continent of America, except to the English possessions in America, or the territory of the United States.

Despatches have arrived from China containing official accounts of the affair between



the Alceste and the Chinese forts; and stating that a better understanding exists between the Chinese and British now, than had existed for several years before.

The season in Scotland is fine, and the crops promising. In Ireland provisions appear to be scanty; the prices high and discontent considerably extended.

The collectors of the revenue in Ireland have received notice of the discontinuance of 395 four-wheeled carriages; 2565 two-wheeled do. 1785 horses, 624 servants, 2226 windows, and 5564 hearths.

An Embassy has proceeded from England to Constantinople, carrying costly gifts for the Grand Seignior.

The stock of sheep in Great Britain is stated at 42 millions; more than 30 millions of which are of the short woolled kind.

#### FRANCE.

Though the Paris papers represent the anniversary celebration of the King's return to the throne as splendid and joyous, yet the country does not appear to be entirely tranquil. A plot against the government has been detected at Bourdeaux. Twenty eight conspirators are stated to have been apprehended, and fifteen convicted; nine of whom have been sentenced to imprisonment, and six to death. The names of the latter are Randon, Maury, Therun, Beduice, La Pote, and Cassagno. The ministers of the allied powers have also had a conference on the subject of Lucien Bonaparte, at which they agreed not to grant him passports for himself or his son to proceed to America, and also to remove his residence from Rome and further from the coast, to prevent his escape. Madame Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely has been arrested on account of an intercepted letter from her to her husband, who is in the United States. She has been put in confinement, though she is permitted to receive visits from her family. The Dutchess de Duras has written to the Duc de Richelieu in her behalf; Madame de Stael, though dangerously sick herself, has written, with the same view, to M. de Cases; and a relative of the countess has had an interview on her account with the Minister.

M. De Blacas, who had been for some time in honourable exile as Ambassador at Rome, has returned to Paris. Whether this step were authorized or not, he is said to have been graciously received by the King, in whose councils there is a prospect of his regaining his ascendancy. After publicity was given to his return and reception, M. de B's Hotel was thronged with complaisant courtiers, who vied with each other in the warmth of their congratulations.

The price of meal has been so high, that the city of Paris has been obliged to disburse 32 millions of francs to indemnify the bakers,

who were obliged to sell their bread at 18 sous for 4 pounds; and though the price of bread be now 20 sous, yet the amount of the daily indemnity granted by the city is stated at 75 000 francs. The harvest of this year, however, is said to be abundant, and the prospect is brightening.

From a report, made to the Council-General of Hospitals in Paris, on the state of those establishments from 1803 to 1814, it appears that these hospitals are divided into two classes, called *Hopitaux* and *Hospices*; the former, ten in number, being for the sick; and the latter, of which there are nine, affording provision for infants, and *incurables*, who are destitute. The *Hôtel Dieu*, the most ancient hospital, contains 1200 beds. In the *Hospice de l'Accouchement*, in 1814, were delivered 2.700 females, of whom 2.400 confessed they were unmarried. From 1804 to 1814, were admitted into the *Hospice de l'Allaitement*, or Foundling Hospital, 23.458 boys, and 22.463 girls, total, 45,921 children, of whom only 4,130 were legitimate. During the ten years, 355,000 sick were admitted into the *Hopitaux*, and 59,000 poor persons into the *Hospices*. Of the maniacs, there are more women than men. Among the younger females, love has been the most common cause of insanity, and among the others, jealousy, or domestic discord. Among the younger males, it is the too speedy development of the passions, and among the older, the derangement of their affairs, that has crazed them. The calamities of the Revolution have been another cause of madness, and it is observed that the men were mad with aristocracy and the women with democracy; excessive grief occasioning lunacy in the former, and ideas of independence and equality in the latter.

#### SPAIN.

As soon as the forcible occupation of a part of the Spanish possessions on the river La Plata, by the Portuguese, was known in Europe, Spain made complaint to the allied powers, and asked their mediation. The Allies, forthwith, through their ministers, expressed their approbation of the conduct of Spain, in this affair; and declared their surprise at the procedure of the Portuguese, stating that a refusal, on the part of the government of Portugal, to explain its views and do justice to Spain, will be sufficient to throw on that government the whole odium of any disturbance of the present pacific relations between the European powers, that may result from the step which it has taken. Report says that a very considerable body of troops has been ordered to the frontiers of Spain and Portugal, and that the garrison at Badajos will be strongly reinforced. Still, an open rupture is not generally expected. Conspiracies and rebellions appear in vari-

ous parts of Spain, and the country is represented to be in a very disturbed state. The vicinity of Madrid is so infested with bands of robbers, that the aid of the military is necessary for safety.

The ordinary revenues of old Spain have been estimated at 48,000,000 dollars, and the income from the colonies at 12,000,000 dollars, in all 60,000,000. But the revenue from the colonies has greatly diminished, and the expenses of government, on its peace establishment, exceed the whole amount.

#### ITALY.

The Holy See, in conjunction with England, is said to have engaged the Ottoman Porte to tolerate the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in Turkish Provinces. Rome is represented as having been thronged, the last spring, by strangers, who go to make observations upon history and the arts; and a letter from this twice imperial city states, that "more than 4000 workmen are now (May 5) employed on public works; the excavations surpass all experience; many valuable monuments have been discovered, and we shall soon see ancient Rome again standing, with her temples, groves, and fountains."

The Pope's health is said to be very low; and intrigues have already commenced among the cardinals, for the succession to the triple crown. The revenue of the papal territory is in a very embarrassed state, and is not more than a third of its amount prior to the revolution.

#### NETHERLANDS.

The King of the Netherlands seems bent on settling his government and pursuing a systematic and wholesome plan of policy. As a means of making himself more thoroughly acquainted with the state of the nation, he has been performing a tour through the country and inspecting the public works. Government, also, has banished from the kingdom some editors, who are said to have endeavoured, by their inflammatory publications, to excite disturbance. Those banished are, Couchois, Lorraine, and Groget, proprietors of the *Naine Jaune* and *Vrai Liberal*, Lallemand, of the *Journal of East and West Flanders*, and Brissot, of the *Constitutional Journal of Antwerp*.

The German and Swiss emigrants are crowding the Dutch towns on their way to the United States. It is stated, that in May there were not less than 4,000 of them in Rotterdam, and about 500 in Amsterdam; that Utrecht was full of them, and that the numbers in all these places were increasing. Their appearance is represented as novel;—they are very inoffensive, and go about in little bands. Many of them are begging, in consequence of having been cheated out of their money by a German, who pretended to

be an agent appointed to receive passage money to America.

#### GERMANY.

The German Diet opened its sittings on the 28th April. The most important subject submitted was, the establishment of an army of 40,000 men to be furnished by the Germanic confederation, and be at the command of the Diet; and it was expected that this project would be favourably received at the respective courts. A meeting of German manufacturers was held at Leipsic in April, to consider the ruinous state of their affairs, and devise measures for their protection.

A pamphlet has been published at Frankfort, entitled "*Colonel Mapenbach to the Germans*," and dedicated to the King of Prussia, which has excited much sensation. The writer insists on the necessity of a national representation in Germany. The book has been seized.

The Archduchess Leopoldine, the betrothed spouse of the Prince Royal of Portugal, has declined going to the Brazils, on account of the disturbances there.

The *Manuscrit de St. Helene*, has been reprinted, not only at Ghent and Brussels, but at Frankfort also, to the number of some thousands, and its publication is announced at Weimar, Leipsic, and other places. The Emperor of Austria has given the regiment of the late General Lindenau, to the young prince of Parma, *ci-devant* king of Rome.

The Prince Regent has instituted an order of knighthood in the Kingdom of Hanover, called the Guelphs, with the same gradations of honour as those of the Bath. The insignia of Grand Cross of the Order have been sent to the Princes of Brunswick, and the reigning Prince of Lippe-Buckberg.

#### SWEDEN.

The Crown Prince has begun to legislate for the trade of Sweden, and among other things, has prohibited the importation of coffee, because it amounts to nearly half the value of the exports of iron. Some officers have been arrested as conspirators, troops have been marched to Stockholm, and much vigilance is exercised to keep suspected and unknown persons out of Sweden. It is stated that some difficulties exist between Sweden and Denmark, but what they are, has not been explained.

#### RUSSIA.

By an Ukase, recently published in Russia, it is required of foreigners that, on entering that country, they shall be provided with passports from the Russian ministers or agents in the countries from which they come. All passports must be exhibited at the barrier towns, and if there be no special prohibition, the persons presenting them, if they are in proper form, may proceed without molestation.



Mr. Storch states that there are in Russia 20,000,000 roubles in gold and silver coin; 25,000,000 in copper, and 577,000,000 in paper. The whole of the copper is equal to only 612,000 roubles at par, and the paper is at a discount of 75 per cent. Government is endeavouring to raise the value of money by withdrawing paper from circulation.

## TURKEY.

A particular treaty has been concluded, between the Turkish government and Great Britain, relative to Parga, a strong place on the coast of Albania, opposite to Corfu, which is said to have been ceded to the English. The Grand Seignior is taking into his service foreign officers, acquainted with the modern tactics, and is very much engaged in the organization of his army. Many of the Turkish provinces are said to be in a state of rebellion. Troops are assembling in Romania, and the garrisons are receiving supplies. The policy of the Sublime Porte towards the Christians of Jerusalem, seems to have changed. An order has been issued to the Pacha of this province, to restore what he has extorted, and exact no more than the stipulated tribute.

## ASIA.

## EAST-INDIES.

Much hostility appears to exist on the part of the natives toward the English. A letter from Penang states, that a boat's crew from the ship *Elphinstone*, which had gone ashore to cut down a tree, was attacked by a party of Malays, and many of them severely wounded.

The English have concluded a treaty of peace with the Rajah of Nepaul, in which the latter renounces all claim to the lands which were the ostensible cause of the war, and cedes many territories to the East-India company, in perpetuity. The Rajah also agrees never to take into his service any British subjects, nor the subject of any European or American state, without the consent of the British government; and in order to secure the observance of the treaty, accredited ministers from each are to reside at the court of the other.

## AFRICA.

## TUNIS.

The Tunisian cruisers have lately entered the British Channel. They have boarded several Dutch vessels, but allowed them to proceed; saying, the Dey of Tunis had declared war only against the Hanse Towns. One of them has been taken by a British Cutter, and carried into Deal.

## ALGIERS.

Letters from Algiers say, that the Dey manœuvres his fleet daily, and that he has bought several American vessels. Much suffering

and alarm has existed in this country, on account of the drought. The Dey, and the Governor of Orans have marched bareheaded and barefooted in a religious procession, to supplicate the Deity for rain. The Jews have met every where in their Synagogues, for the same purpose.

## AMERICA.

## SPANISH AMERICA.

## BUENOS AYRES.

It is reported that the Buenos-Ayrcan army has taken Monte Video and Rio Grande, and that a native priest has been apprehended and executed as a spy at Bahia. He was sent from Pernambuco. Many letters in cipher were found upon him, but he would not disclose his secret, which died with him.

## CHILI.

An attack was expected upon Concepcion, in March, by the patriot army from Buenos Ayres. Two large armies had crossed the Cordilleras; one was near St. Jago, and the other approaching Concepcion. The Patriots have taken Valparaiso.

## VENEZUELA.

Bolivar is said to have captured Angustura, by which means he has secured a communication with New Grenada. Angustura is situated on the river Oronoko, about 400 miles from its mouth, and about 200 from Cumana. Barcelona is said to have been again taken by the Patriots. The following statement will give a view of the condition of the patriot forces in the provinces of Venezuela and Guayana:—General Simon Bolivar, at the head of the main army, his head quarters at the Meza before Angustura, besieging new and old Guyana, with the divisions under Generals Piar, Arismendi, Cedeno, Bermudez, Valdez—about 7000 strong, infantry and cavalry. General Paes, with the armies of Lower Apure, about 6000 strong, mostly cavalry. General Sarasa, at Chapana, in the Province of Barcelona, rear of Caraccas, with 1500 cavalry and about 600 infantry. General Monagas, in the rear of Barcelona, with 700 cavalry and 300 infantry. General Marino, in the Province of Cumana, with 2500 infantry and 300 cavalry. General Razas, at Maturin, with 700 cavalry and 200 infantry. The vessels under the command of Admiral Brion, with a complement of 3,500 men, destined for the Oronoko, which sailed from Carupano 6th June, 1817, are sloops of war, Congress, Indio, Libre. Brigs, America Libre, Conquestador, Valiente, Terrible, Formidable, Carpolican. Hermaphrodite Superbe. Schooners, Centaur, Jupiter, Grerrere, Brion, Gen. Marino, Tartar, Gen. Arismendi, Constitution, Gen. Farasas, Condor, Venganza, Conesor.

## MEXICO.

General Mina succeeded in landing at So-

to la Marina, and after having refreshed his army, which was increased from about 1000 men to 1500 by the inhabitants, set out for New St. Andero, about 50 miles to the westward. This place is the capital of a district of the same name, and contains about 5000 inhabitants. The patriots have great confidence in their commander, are well appointed, and are encouraged by their prospects.

#### EAST FLORIDA.

The patriots have raised their standard also in East Florida, and are said to be gaining strength. General McGregor has captured Amelia Island, not far distant from the coast, and is supposed to be preparing for an attack on St. Augustine. The patriots have some naval force lying at Amelia. The General has established a Post-Office, and a Court of Admiralty; and it is said a Newspaper, in English, will soon make its appearance.

#### PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

##### PERNAMBUCO.

A counter-revolution has taken place at Pernambuco, and was effected by the sailors belonging to the Portuguese merchant ships, to the number of 1100, headed by their respective officers. General Martins is said to have escaped. Before the sailors got into the place, the patriots had fought two battles with the royalists, and repulsed them both times. They have now, however, fled into the interior, and many of their leaders have killed themselves or been taken. The restoration of the Royalists to power is represented as favourable to trade, for under the patriots all confidence was destroyed, many taking advantage of the situation of things to avoid their debts.

#### BRITISH AMERICA.

##### NOVA SCOTIA.

The Lieutenant-Governor of this, and the other British Provinces, has received orders from the English government, by Rear-Admiral Milne, to prohibit American fishermen from frequenting the harbours, bays or creeks of the province, unless driven into them by actual distress; and, also, that no anchorage, light-money, or any fees whatsoever, be received from vessels belonging to American subjects; and these orders have been communicated to the collectors of customs.

##### CANADA.

It is estimated that nearly seven hundred individuals arrived at Quebec during the early part of this season, from the mother country, to settle in the Canadas. James Buchanan, esq. the British consul at New-York,

has recently been to Quebec, to make arrangements with the Governor in Chief for the reception of future emigrants, who may come by the way of New-York. The following, from the office of Mr. Buchanan, exhibits the number of British subjects who received, between the 10th of March and 10th of May, passports to proceed, principally to Upper Canada.—Farmers 87, labourers 37, manufacturers 37, mechanics 186, women 185, children 458—total 990. Of this number were, English—men 124, women 73, children 132, total 329; Scots—men 61, women 28, children 89, total 178; Irish—men 159, women 84, children 238, total 481. Number last autumn 349. Grand total 1328.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The President of the United States did not proceed farther east than Portland, District of Maine. He will cross from that place, by the White Hills, to Burlington, in Vermont; cross lake Champlain, visit Plattsburgh, proceed to Sackett's Harbour, up lake Ontario, along the frontier and up lake Erie to Detroit. He will return through Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, to Washington; thus completing a journey of more than 2000 miles.

The following military posts are occupied on the North Western frontier. Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, about 70 miles above Vincennes. Fort Clark, on the Illinois, 250 miles above the mouth of the Missouri. Belle Fontaine, on the Missouri, 15 miles above St. Louis. Fort Osge, on the Missouri, 300 miles above its mouth. Fort Edwards, on the Mississippi, 220 miles above the mouth of the Missouri. Fort Crawford, at Prairie-du Chine, on the Mississippi, 600 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, and is the advanced post connecting the Mississippi with the lakes, between which, and the post at Green bay, on lake Michigan, there is not more than three miles land transportation. On the upper lakes, above Detroit, there are at present but three military posts; at Mackinaw, at Greenbay, and at Chicago, the southern part of lake Michigan.

The President has recently constituted a Board of Inquiry, consisting of two officers of the corps of engineers, an officer of the navy, and the assistant engineer, Gen. Bertrand. The duties of the Board are to examine all the exposed situations of importance throughout the Union, and select such sites for fortifications as shall be necessary for the security of the country. The Board are now exploring the vicinity of New-Orleans.

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## ART. 13. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

**BY** the statement of the Warden of the State Prison, of this state, it appears that the institution has about paid all its own expenses for the year ending with June, 1817. For that period, the profits of labour, including work on the State House, amounted to 4,054 dollars 6 cents,—money received from spectators, to 75 dols. 22 cents,—notes due the institution, to 3,017 dols. 81 cents, making in all 7,147 dols. 9 cents. There is, besides, a considerable stock of manufactures, &c. on hand. The expenses for the above period were, hospital expenses, 150 dollars;—interest on moneys borrowed, 74 dols. 81 cents; expenses of joiner's shop, 180 dols. 74 cents; provisions, 2,385 dols. 92 cents; clothing, &c. of convicts, guard, and wages of watchmen, 3,939 dols. 92 cents; repairing and additional buildings, 271 dols. 11 cents; making in all, 7,702 dollars 50 cents.

The state is erecting a new State House at Concord. The outside of the building, it is expected, will be completed this season. The legislature have chosen the Hon. Clement Storer as Senator to Congress, vice Mr. Mason, resigned.

*Married.*] At Portsmouth, Mr. Wm. Tucker, to Miss Mary Mason. At Alstead, Hon. Wm. Fay, to miss Caroline Villers. At Winchester, Dr. H. Chapin, to miss Anna B. Hawkins. At Dartmouth, Mr. William Akin, to miss Sally Shearman.

*Died.*] At Portsmouth, Mr. Samuel Nelson, aged 31. At Alstead, Mrs. Thankful Shepherd, 71.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The President was received with great respect at Boston, and conducted into town by a long escort of citizens and the military, to his lodgings at the exchange coffee house. During his stay, he visited all the public works in the harbour, and the vicinity; Harvard University, the Middlesex canal, and having attended the anniversary celebration of Independence in Boston, proceeded eastward through Marblehead, Salem, Newburyport, &c., being met in every place by the most respectful public attentions. During his stay in Boston he sat to Mr. Stewart for his picture.

Article 11th. of the constitution adopted by the Massachusetts Society for the encouragement of American Manufactures, runs thus: "It shall be the object of the Society to aid and assist in obviating the difficulties, and facilitating the improvements of the American Manufacturer; to attend to, and encourage the education, and moral and religious improvement of the youth employed in the

respective manufactories; to offer and confer premiums; to collect and disseminate useful information; encourage, assist, and protect new and useful inventions; and to reward and assist those who bring useful arts from foreign countries, and generally to do and perform such acts and things, as will promote useful Arts and Manufactures."

A donation has been made, to the Massachusetts General Hospital, by a citizen of Boston, 20,000 dollars.

From the 19th February to the 10th June, deposits were made in Provident Institution for Savings, to the amount of 20,157 dollars, by 372 persons.

The late heavy rains have beat most of the worms down from the fruit trees, in the interior of this state.

*Married.*] At Boston, John Bellows, Esq. to Miss Ann Hurd Langdon. Mr. Levi Whitcomb, to miss Elizabeth Francis. Mr. Josiah Bradlee, mer. to miss Joanna Frothingham. Mr. William Smith, to miss Keziah Jewett. Mr. Ephraim Willard, of St. Andrews, to miss Elizabeth Copeland. Doctor Theodore Dexter, to miss Sarah M. Fowler. Francis A. Blake, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Dawes. Mr. Consider Glasse, of Danbury, to miss Sally Goodridge, of Lunenburg. Mr. Lorenzo Burge, to Miss Susan Abrams. Mr. Peter Hanson, to miss Mary Richardson. Capt. George Clark, to miss Elizabeth Campbell. Mr. George Harris, to miss Rebecca Barrett. Mr. Ebenezer Little, to miss Percis Lord. At Newburyport, Capt. Charles Short, to miss Rebecca Gage. Mr. Rufus Danforth, to Miss Sarah Herbert. At Charlestown, Mr. John S. Gruber, to miss Ann R. Rogers. Mr. Stephen Wiley, to miss Rebecca Wheat. Doctor Underwood, of Amherst, N. H. to miss Ann Gage. At Salem, Capt. Josiah G. Burrill to miss Sally Smith. Mr. Jacob Jones, to miss Eliza Dutch. Mr. Moses Ham, to miss Eliza Civit. Mr. William Dowst, to miss Lydia D. Macarthy. Mr. Abraham Phippen, to miss Sally Tiplady. Mr. Joseph Tucker, to miss Polly Trefatter. At New-Bedford, Captain Richard West, to miss Mary Allen. Mr. Hiram Covin, to miss Ann Allen. At Kittery, Mr. William Foss, to miss Hannah Emery. At Bangor, Me. Mr. David Harthorn, 2nd. to miss Jane Hitchborn. At Arundel, Mr. Wm. Perkins, mer. to miss Mehitabel Lord. At East Sudbury, David Baldwin, Esq. to miss Deborah C. Maynard. At Andover, Rev. Joseph Chickering, of Woburn, to miss Sarah A. Holt. At Boxford, Mr. Charles M. Kimball, of Newburyport, to miss Mary Foster. At Framingham, Mr. Samuel Murdock, to miss Abigail Stone. At Marblehead, Captain Benjamin

Dodd, to miss Sally Taverner, of Boston. At Medford, mr. Jacob Ellis, to miss Hannah Colburn, both of Dedham. At Nantucket, mr. Jethro Barrett, to miss Sally Fosdick. Mr. Peleg Brock, to miss Lydia Gardner. At Portland, Me. mr. Nicholas Bladsdell, to miss Susan Jourdan. At Chatham, mr. Charles Scudder, merchant, of Boston, to miss Fear Sears. At Cambridgeport, mr. Stephen Hill, of Boston, to miss Amittai Bacon Lane, of Bedford. At Bridgewater, Nathaniel Morton Davis, Esq. of Plymouth, to miss Harriet Mitchell.

*Died.* At Boston, mr. Roger Adams, aged 32. Mr. Jonathan Greely, 61. Mr. Peter Jewett, 62. Miss Susannah Allen, 40. Mrs. Catharine A. Burroughs, 22. Mrs. Huldah Clafflin, 73. Mr. Thomas P. Lane, 28. Mrs. Elizabeth Parrot, 33. Mrs. Christina Vinal, 65. Miss Sally G. Richie, 29. Capt. Wm. Cooke, 41. Mrs. Elizabeth Weare, 64. Mr. Wm. B. Clowes, 37. Mrs. Mary Beath, 45. Mr. Adam C. Goldbuck, 41. Mrs. Ruth I. Farmer, 31. Mrs. Ruth Tuttle, 46. Mr. Elisha Baker, 23. Mrs. Mary Willis, 48. Mrs. Christiana Hardwick, 86. Mr. William Brintnall, 36. At Warren, Me. Moses Copeland, Esq. 76. At New-Bedford, mrs. Catharine Clark, 44. At Kittery, mr. Roger Mitchell, 73. At Plympton, major Samuel Ellis, 40. At Richmond, Rev. David Perry, 71. At Gorham, mr. Reuben Morton, 31. At Salem, mr. Samuel Burrill 41. At Roxbury, miss Sarah Hammond Whitney, 5. At Charlestown, mrs. Triphena Henry, 24. Mr. John Mirick, 28. At New-Marlbrough, Timothy Leonard, 70. He was born near Canterbury in Connecticut, and went to New-Marlbrough, when he was a sprightly young man about 24 years old. He purchased a lot of very fine land, somewhat remote from any settlement, and having cleared a part of it, he invited his brother to come and live with him. They, together, built a comfortable log house, and for some time lived very harmoniously. About a year and a half afterwards, however, he went to visit his friends, and returned a complete misanthrope. He quarrelled with his brother and drove him away, and gradually became deranged. During the American revolution, he fancied himself commander in chief, and frequently gave orders for the regulation of congress and the army; copies of which are now to be seen. He called himself *Admiral*. His other titles were, *a God, a King of the whole Earth, &c.* He became troublesome and dangerous, and was disarmed by the civil authority. Since that time he has sought no intercourse with the rest of the world; has lived alone in the wilderness, and obtained his subsistence by the cultivation of not more than *one acre* of land. This he manured with grass, leaves and other vegetables. His prin-

cipal living has been corn, potatoes and pumpions. For a time he kept some stock—had some pasture—but for a number of years he has lived alone, with the exception of a few domesticated fowls. Woodchucks, rabbits, skunks, weasels, squirrels, rats, and mice, and these *without dressing*, were the varieties of his table. His clothing consisted of two garments, fastened together at the waist by large wooden pins, and was made of wool, hemp or flax twisted together, and wove in narrow stripes sewed together, and put on and worn out probably without cleansing; and shoes or mocasins of bark shaped to his feet, and worn off. He could read, always kept the year, day of the month, and week. He was not disposed to converse much on religious subjects. He, however, kept a testament; paid some regard to the sabbath; was addicted somewhat to profanity, and was a lover of ardent spirits. He expected after death to be about and take care of his farm. For some years his strength has been failing, but he kept about till the very day before he died. His friends had endeavoured to draw him from his retirement, but in vain. Thousands from the neighbouring towns have visited the *hermit*, for so he was called. He has often in the summer season been found naked, his head uncovered and uncombed, and his beard unshaven. His neighbours have been disposed to assist him, but he has generally rejected their offers. The night on which he died, though his dress was uncomfortable and filthy, finding him very weak, they wished to remain with him; but no; “to-morrow he should be about again.” But in the morning early, he was found a corpse. His remains were the next day committed, with suitable religious services, and in the presence of a large concourse, to the dust, on the place where he had spent almost half a century in the manner described. He was, perhaps, equally destitute of friends and enemies. He was industrious and honest: He lived for himself entirely, and still was a lesson of instruction to thousands. The picture which he exhibited was, *human nature in ruins*.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

The President passed through Providence in his journey eastward. He was received by the citizens and the military with wonted demonstrations of respect, and after passing a few hours in the place, so as to examine whatever was most interesting, he proceeded to Pawtucket, where he examined the first cotton factory established in the United States. In this place is the first frame upon Arkwright's plan ever put in operation in this country. It has been running 27 years, and was erected by Mr. Shaler, the present owner of the establishment.

The General Assembly of this State, during



its last session, ordered a tax of \$10,000 to be assessed and collected, and paid into the treasury on or about the first of December next. A charter of incorporation, also, was granted to the Scituate and Foster Academy Company, and the company were authorized to raise 6000 dollars by lottery, for the purpose of erecting an edifice for public worship and the instruction of youth. An act passed, furthermore, ceding Castle Island to the United States; by which \$1000 have been appropriated to erect a beacon, and fix buoys and stakes at the entrance to the harbour of Bristol.

*Appointments.]* Tristram Burges, Esq. Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

## CONNECTICUT.

The President of the United States reached New-Haven, on Friday afternoon, in the steam-boat Connecticut, from New-York. He was received with respect by a delegation from the municipality, and after having reviewed the troops, Mr Whitney's gun-factory, and surveyed the College, on Monday he set out on his journey eastward, through Middletown, Hartford, Springfield and New-London, in all which places he met with the most hearty and respectful attention, and fulfilled the main object of his tour by examining the public works and every thing of public interest.

The General Assembly of this state passed a law at their last session, that lists shall be made up, of the rateable estate of the Presbyterian or Congregational societies throughout the state, and be transmitted to the treasurer by the first day of October next: that the rateable estate, on which a tax may by law be laid by said societies, together with the polls of persons belonging to them, including military exempts, shall alone compose the lists aforesaid; that, in the returns, the amount of the polls shall be distinguished from the amount of rateable estate; that every society that shall not have returned such list as required, shall be forever barred of all title to any share of the moneys appropriated by the "Act for the support of Literature and Religion;" and that no part of such moneys shall be paid over by the treasurer until the rising of the assembly in October.

On the 23d July, Jeremiah Day, late Professor of Mathematics, &c. was formally inducted into the office of President of Yale College, to which he had been elected some time before.

*Married.]* At Hartford, Capt. James Ripley to miss Harriet Olcott. Dr. John L. Comstock, of South Kingston, R. I. to miss Mary E. Chevenard. At New-Haven, Mr. Cornelius Tuthill, of Newburgh, N. Y. to miss Louisa C. Huggins. At Norwich, Mr. Eli-

phalet Terry of Hartford, to miss Lydia Coit. At Middletown, Mr. Isaac Warner to miss Diana Crosby. Mr. Thomas Kendrick, of Vermont, to miss Frances Bull. At Wethersfield, Eli Goodrich, Esq. to miss Sally Robbins.

*Died.]* At Hartford, Mrs. Hannah Hall, aged 57. At Norwich, Mr. Christian Jergenson. At New-London, Mr. Gilbert Beckwith, 22. Mr. Thomas Allen, jun. 36. Mrs. Hannah Stoud, 25. At New-Haven, Mr. Silas Allen, 85. Mrs. Lois Britnall, 39. At Middletown, Nathaniel Shayler, Esq. 71.

## VERMONT.

The frosts of May did much damage to the spring-wheat along the Connecticut river, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Bellows Falls.

It is said a machine for making brick has been invented by Mr. C. Deming, of Burlington. It is worked by horses, and will make the mortar and strike from 1200 to 1500 bricks per day, of a better quality than those formed by hand-labour.

## NEW-YORK.

His Excellency Governor Clinton, and his Honour Lieutenant Governor Tayler, took their respective oaths of office, at Albany, on Monday the first day of July.

The Grand Jury for the city and county of New-York, have presented "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the City of New-York for permitting nuisances in said city, to the great danger of the good people, and to the great scandal of the city of New-York."

By the Supreme Court of this State, in January Term, it was decided that when a promissory note is not made payable at any particular place, and the maker has a known, permanent residence, within this state, the holder is bound to make demand of payment at that place, in order to charge the endorser.

The loan for \$200,000 was taken of the commissioners of the Canal Fund, by the State Bank in Albany, and not by Messrs. Prime, Ward & Sands, as was stated, upon misinformation, in our last. The cutting of the Canal was commenced on the 4th of July.

A meeting of the soldiers who served in the old French war, or their lawful heirs, is to be held, in Scipio, on the second Tuesday of September next for devising means to obtain their lands.

A verdict was found during the last term of the Court of Sessions against James H. Thompson, of Georgia, for kidnapping.

The following new towns were erected during the the last session of our legislature: Boston, in the county of Niagara, Covington, [Genesee,] Covert, [Tompkins,] Davenport, 2 R

[Delaware.] Division, [Tompkins.] Fort Covington, [Franklin.] Lyme, [Jefferson.] Lansing, [Tompkins.] Minerva, [Essex.] Ogden, [Genesee.] Orwell, [Oswego.] Otselic, [Chenango.] Royalton, [Niagara.] and the name of Frederick, in Putnam county, was changed to Kent.

A fleece, sheared this season from a Marino buck, owned by Mr. Benjamin Sutton, of Romulus, weighed fourteen pounds.

About fifteen acres of a high hill on the bank of the Genesee river, ten miles from Moscow, has been undermined, and fallen into the river, so as to change its course. The hill on one side presents a precipice of 150 feet perpendicular height. The earth fell in such large masses, that many of the trees, which stood on the side of the hill, still remain upright after their descent.

*Married.* At New-York, Mr. Charles Morgan, mer. to Miss Emily Reeves. Mr. Thomas Van Zandt, to Miss Louisa Julia Underhill. Mr. Walter W. Townsend of Augusta, Geo. to Miss Ann Helme. James Thorne, Esq. of Albany, to Miss Phoebe Townsend. Mr. Thomas Durry to Miss Hannah Ehninger. Mr. Wm I. Brower, to Miss Ann Maria Woodward, of Stonington, Con. Doctor Charles Rey, to Miss Harriet Fleming. Mr. Peter Durand, mer. to Miss Martha Miller. At Auburn, Mr. Stephen Van Auden, to Miss Nancy Gilbert. Mr. Henry Mather to Miss Amanda Whipple. At Genoa, Mr. Harry Marshal, to Mrs. Sarah Johnson. Mr. John C. Blakely, to Miss Susan Keans. Mr. Joseph Southard, to Mrs. Sophia Lyon. At Seneca Falls, Mr. Samuel Jones, of Junius, to Miss Harriet Faugkenburgh, of Romulus. At Burlington, Otsego co. Hon. Zatter Cushing, first Judge of Chataque co. to Miss Eunice Elderk. At Poughkeepsie, Mr. Frederick D. Priest, of New-York, to Miss Eliza M. Brooks. At Troy, Rev. James G. Ogilvie, of New-York, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson. At Red-Hook, George A. Shufelt, Esq. to Miss Mary Wilson, of Clermont.

*Died.* On the 21st of July, of an apoplexy, Nicholas Romaine, M. D. aged 61. The profession of medicine in this city and state is indebted to Doctor Romaine more, perhaps, than to any other individual, for the renewal of public instruction in the several departments of medical science, upon the close of the war of the revolution. Doctor Romaine was born at Hackensack, in the state of New-Jersey. Though principally self-taught, he very early gained a reputation for his acquirements in literature and science. While yet a young man, he went to Europe, travelled through France, Holland, and England, and passed a considerable period at Edinburgh, where he prosecuted his medical studies with great success, associated with the learned men of that learned city, and ac-

quired a high character as a medical scholar. At his examination for a diploma he read a dissertation "De Puris Generatione," which was well esteemed, and which added to his reputation. After obtaining his diploma he returned to America, and commenced the practice of physic in this city. When the "Medical School" was revived, after the revolution, in connexion with Columbia College, he was appointed to lecture, in that institution, on Anatomy. But his knowledge was so various, and scientific men of his profession were at that time so few, or so deficient in public spirit, that he delivered lectures also on Chemistry, on Physiology, on the Theory and Practice of Physic, on Botany, and indeed on almost every subject connected with a course of medical education. Although an act was passed by the Legislature of the State, as early as 1791, enabling the "Regents of the University of the State of New-York" to establish a College of Physicians and Surgeons, yet the Regents did not think fit to exercise that power until the year 1807; and it was then, chiefly through the activity and influence of Doctor Romaine, that the Regents granted the charter which executed the power vested in them, and that the Legislature made a donation of 20,000 dollars for the support of the new institution. Of this institution, too, Doctor Romaine was first President, which office he held till its reorganization. He was the first President of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, and was chosen delegate from that Society to meet the convention at Albany, where he bore a conspicuous part in the organization of the Medical Society of the State, of which, also, he was elected first President. Thus did Doctor Romaine pass through the highest honours of his profession, and was one of its most learned members and most efficient benefactors. On the day of his funeral, a discourse was delivered, on his character and services, to the clinical attendants of the New-York Hospital, by the visiting physician, Doctor Samuel L. Mitchell.

On the 3d of July, of a consumption, Valentine Seaman, M. D. aged 47. Doctor Seaman was born in New-York, but he studied medicine and took his degree at Philadelphia. After having gone through the best course of medical education his own country could afford, he made a journey to Europe, and came back increased in knowledge and the means of usefulness. Doctor Seaman took great pains to furnish correct rules on the subject of vaccination, and published a pamphlet, in which he exhibited, by drawings, the pustule in its various stages and aspects, and in which he zealously advocated inoculation with the vaccine virus, as a perfect safeguard against the small pox. He also



analyzed the mineral waters of Ballston and Saratoga, and published a valuable tract containing the result of his investigations. He also gave clinical lectures on surgery in the New-York Hospital, and while engaged in the discharge of the duties of this lectureship he compiled a *Pharmacopæia Chirurgica*, which is esteemed a useful manual. During his connexion, also, with the Hospital, of which he was one of the Surgeons, he was associated with the much regretted Doctor Elihu H. Smith, and the learned Doctor Samuel L. Mitchill, in preparing the valuable *Pharmacopæia*, now used in that institution. Doctor Seaman enjoyed a high reputation in his private practice, which was extensive, and died respected and lamented.

At St. Croix, on the 28th June, James S. Stringham, M.D. of New-York. Doctor Stringham was born in New-York. He commenced his professional education in his native city, and after having here gone through a course of medical studies, he went to Edinburgh. While at this celebrated Scottish school he applied himself so assiduously and successfully to his scientific pursuits, particularly chemistry, that upon his return home, he delivered lectures on that science, and with the aid of an apparatus which he brought over with him, he made them interesting and useful. In the year 1800 Doctor Stringham published an essay on "The Efficacy of the *Digitalis Purpurea*, or Fox Glove, in allaying the excessive action of the Sanguiferous System." He also published an interesting paper, giving an account of a remarkable species of Intestinal Vermes, and accompanied with correct drawings by Doctor Anderson. This is a valuable zoological tract. But the situation, in which Doctor Stringham may be thought to have best displayed his talents and learning was that of Professor of Legal Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which office he held till death. The lectures which he delivered on this branch of science were valuable for their learning, for the judgment and skill with which the materials were arranged, and the perspicuous and pleasing style in which they were composed and delivered. He was, also, one of the Physicians of the Hospital, and continued so until his death. Doctor Stringham was a man of amiable disposition and courteous manners, and his death in a distant land, to which he had resorted in the hope of re-establishing his health, has added poignancy to the grief with which he is bewailed.

At Albany, on the 11th July, Samuel Stringer, M.D. aged 82. Doctor Stringer was born in the State of Maryland, and studied medicine under Doctor Bond of Philadelphia. At the commencement of the French war he was appointed by Governor Shirley to the

medical department of the British army. He was with the army, in 1758, under Abercrombie, at the siege of Ticonderoga, and saw Lord Howe fall, while advancing to the attack. When the war ended, he entered upon the practice of physic in Albany. At the commencement of the revolution, he was made, by the Provincial Congress, Director General of the Hospitals in the Northern Department, and accompanied the army in the invasion of Canada. As a physician and surgeon he enjoyed an extensive practice and acquired a high reputation, and closed his long career of life with all the consolations of the Christian's hope. At New-York, Mrs. Ann Maria Skidmore, aged 22. Mr. Laurence McDonald, 73. Rev. Samuel Whelpley, 50. Mr. Richard Speight, 43. Mrs. Gertrude Moore, 77. Mrs. Eliza Livingston, relict of the late Schyler Livingston. Mrs. Charity Kiersted, 59. Mr. Gilbert Lawrence, 79. Mr. Archibald Smyth, 36. At Utica, Mrs. Mary Walker, 62. At Brooklyn, L. I. Mrs. Mary Swart-coup, 30. Mr. Andrew H. Stewart, 23. At New Utrecht, L. I. Mrs. Jane Cowenhoven, 27. At Elmira, Mr. Stephen Rickley, 29. Mr. Mathew M. Connell, 77. At Geneva, Mrs. Jennet M. Kay, 79. At Black Rock, Mr. Ethan H. Ludlow, 27. At Brownville, Mr. Benjamin Brown. At Aurora, Mrs. Jabetha Dunning. At Canandaigua, Mrs. Asenath Ferre, 43.

## NEW-JERSEY.

The crops in this State are unusually promising. A new Post-Office has been established in Perrysville, Hunterdon County, and Charles Carhart, Esq. appointed Post-Master.

On Tuesday, the 15th July, was burned at Newark, the distillery belonging to Joseph T. Baldwin, Esq. and Mr. Richard A. Donaldson. The loss is estimated at 20,000 dollars. The fire was occasioned by the bursting off of one of the still-heads, whereby the alcohol took fire, and the building was instantly wrapt in flames.

*Married.]* At Newark, Mr. A. Denman, to Miss Charlotte C. Remsen. Captain George B. Davidson, to Miss Caroline Livingston.

*Died.]* At Newark, Mrs. Elizabeth Hinsdale, aged 41. Mrs. Mary Longworth, relict of the late Thomas Longworth.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The President and Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company have published an address to the stockholders, and the public, detailing the progress and prospects of that undertaking. It appears from actual surveys, that the improvements, in the navigation of this river, may be effected in a short time, and at an expense which will soon be reimbursed by tolls, as a means will be afforded

of bringing to market the valuable coal from the inexhaustible mines in Schuylkill County. If this coal possess all the good qualities ascribed to it in the address, it will prove a treasure to our country. It is thus described: "This coal has little bitumen, it gives no disagreeable smell, it produces no more dust than a wood fire to soil furniture, it yields no perceptible smoke; of course houses, where it is used, cannot take fire from foul chimneys." The expense of fuel to supply the city of Philadelphia, annually, at present prices, is computed at a million and a half of dollars.

The "Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Transporting Company," have opened their books for subscriptions to their capital stock.

During the time of the freshets this season a considerable quantity of lumber was transported from Hamilton, in the State of New-York, and down the Allegany river to Pittsburgh. It is expected that this intercourse will continue, and that pot ashes and gypsum will hereafter be supplied in large quantities by this route.

The expenses of the legislative and executive branches of the government of Pennsylvania amounted, for the year 1816, to 114,215 dollars 38 cents.

*Married.]* At Philadelphia, E. W. Du Val, Esq. of Washington, to miss Ellen Jones.

*Died.]* Capt. George Monk, aged 57. Matthew Harrison, Esq. 59. Mrs. Elizabeth Margaret Chew, 22, only daughter of Chief Justice Tilghman.

#### DELAWARE.

Two men, Palmer and Toy, have been publicly whipped and branded, at Wilmington, for kidnapping negroes.

#### MARYLAND.

The following decision, interesting to merchants, has been made by the Court of Appeals for the Western shore of Maryland. John Minor, of Baltimore, shipped a quantity of merchandise on board the *Eagle*, for Cumana and a market, consigned to James Owings, the appellant, as Supercargo on board, and received bills of lading therefor. The day after, a contract of copartnership was made in writing between Minor and Owings, and also a verbal agreement that Owings should retain cargo and proceeds, until his advances and private debts due him from Minor should be satisfied. None of the ship's papers were altered in consequence of the contract of copartnership. Soon after she sailed, also, Minor insured in his own name; and furthermore, upon an assignment of the papers Minor obtained a loan of Karthaus, the appellee, of his notes for 4,600 dollars. Shortly after, Minor absconded. Owings sold the cargo at Lagaira, shipped a return cargo, and took bills of lading as on account and risk of Minor solely. On his re-

turn, Owings learning that Minor had absconded, altered the bills of lading and manifest so as to make the shipment to himself and Minor jointly. The Court decided that the contract of copartnership and verbal agreement between Owings and Minor, gave Owings an equitable lien on the merchandise, which over-reached the assignment to Karthaus.

A Society has been organized at Baltimore, similar to that in Washington, entitled the "American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States."

It is stated that about eight hundred new buildings are going up in Baltimore this year.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The marble for the pillars of the Hall of the Representatives, the first blocks of which have arrived at Washington, is taken from a quarry on the bank of the Potomac, about forty miles above the city. It has never before been employed in architecture, and resembles that sort of marble which, in Europe, is called *breccia*. It has the appearance of an aggregation of pebbles, different in size and colour, cemented together by some substance once liquid, but which has at length become hard as flint, and the whole mass is perfectly consolidated. It admits a very high polish. All the pillars are expected to be taken from the quarry this season. This marble, by means of the canal which runs through the city, is landed near the capitol. This canal is every day multiplying the proofs of its utility, by draining the low grounds, facilitating transportation, and contributing to the growth of the city.

#### VIRGINIA.

In consequence of the late excessive rains, it is stated, that the wheat in some parts of this state, particularly in Matthews, Gloucester, and the adjoining counties, is likely to be injured by a disease called the *scab*.

*Married.]* At Bedford, King George County, Major John Gibbons Stuart, to Miss Eliza Stith Fitzhugh.

*Died.]* At Norfolk, Conway Whittle, Esq. He was a native of Ireland, but had resided for the last 33 years of his life in Virginia. He was a man of liberal endowments, cultivated and hospitable; and died much lamented. At Petersburg, Griffin Stith, Esq. Judge of the Norfolk district; a man of talent and an able magistrate.

#### NORTH-CAROLINA.

Though the corn-fields in the low lands of Brunswick and Bladen Counties, have suffered considerably from the heavy rains, yet the prospect of the season generally, and in regard to most kinds of grain, is uncommonly favourable.



The small town of Marseilles, in this state, on the river Dan, a branch of the Roanoke, 300 miles from the sea-board, has sent to Norfolk, this year, 40 hogsheads of tobacco. This is spoken of as the 'first fruits' of the recent spirit of enterprise and internal improvement in that part of the country.

## SOUTH-CAROLINA.

The harvests and fruits of this state, are likely to be very abundant. Most of the wheat was ready for cutting by the middle of June, and some was actually got in, and in most excellent condition. Corn was very thriving; but there had been too much wet and cold for the Cotton.

## GEORGIA.

There is some disturbance on the southern and western frontiers of this state. The Indians have made several inroads, destroying some lives and taking property.—General Floyd has been ordered out, by the Executive of the state, to protect the inhabitants. It is not certainly known where the aggression commenced, whether with the inhabitants of Georgia, the borderers of Florida, or the Indians.

## LOUISIANA.

The canal of Carondelet, at New-Orleans, was completed in the month of May last. It is expected to prove of great benefit to the city, in regard to its commerce, and is an honourable monument of the enterprise of its inhabitants. Arrangements are making to bring wholesome water for domestic use into New-Orleans. At present water is bought by the bucket measure.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Delegates were elected in this territory, on the first Monday in June last, to meet in convention, and form a constitution and state government.

*Died.]* At his country seat near Natchez, James McIntosh, Esq. aged 50. He was an intelligent and useful citizen.

## TENNESSEE.

In the early part of June, General Jackson left Nashville, and proceeded to Hiwassee, to attend a treaty to be held with the Cherokees for an exchange of lands.

## KENTUCKY.

As one result of the institution of the 'Kentucky Society for Promoting Agriculture,' fairs have come into existence. One was held in the latter end of May, near Lexington, where many proofs were exhibited of the improvement making in the breed of cattle and sheep, and domestic manufactures throughout the state.

## OHIO.

It is stated in the Ohio papers that Governor Cass, of Michigan Territory, has been vested with authority to treat with the Indians for all their lands in this state, and that the Indians have manifested a willingness to sell their lands. If this purchase be effected, much benefit will accrue from the complete extinguishment of the Indian title.

On the 30th June, there arrived at Cincinnati, a small schooner built boat from Rome, on the Mohawk, in 30 days. The boat was conducted by a Captain Dean and four Indians,—passengers, two squaws and an Indian boy. They sailed on the same day for the Wabash; their avowed object was to enter on lands in behalf of their tribe, then ascend the Wabash to its source, cross with their boat to the Miami, and return by the way of lake Erie. This boat left Rome on the 1st June, passed into lake Ontario by the way of Wood creek, Oneida lake and Oswego river; went up Ontario, was carried round Niagara Falls on wheels, eleven miles, then proceeded by Buffalo across the end of lake Erie to Cataragus creek, and up that, to a portage of eight and a half miles into the river Allegany.

Crops will be abundant, in this state, this season, especially wheat, which will yield more than it has for many years. The state is filling with emigrants.

## MISSOURI.

A new fort has been laid out on a commanding site at Peoria, and it is said the works will be completed the ensuing winter.

The Surveyor General of the United States, General Rector, has 400 men employed in surveying 8,000,000 acres of land in the Missouri and Illinois Territories, to be allotted as bounty lands to the soldiers of the late army of the United States.

L.

ART. 14. MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS,  
WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

**L**ALLA ROOKH, an Oriental Romance. By Thomas Moore. New-York, KIRK & MERCEIN, VAN WINKLE & WILEY. 24mo. pp. 332.

This is the long-expected production of Mr. Moore, whose lyrical fame had awakened a general curiosity to witness the exhibition of

his epic powers. The plan of it, though not new, is unusual. *Lalla Rookh*, which is the name of a princess of India, the heroine of the tale, is not, as the reader might suppose, a poem, but literally an Oriental romance in prose, in the course of which several poems are introduced. The story is simple, but not

uninteresting. In the reign of Aurungzebe, the Mogul of India, Abdalla, King of the Lesser Bucharra, having abdicated the throne in favour of his son, set out on a pilgrimage to the tomb of the Prophet, and stopped for a time at the imperial court, at Delhi, in his way. During this visit he negotiated the marriage of his son, in whose favour he had resigned his crown, with Lalla Rookh, the youngest daughter of the Emperor, whose transcendent beauty is set forth in all the gorgeousness of eastern description. It was arranged that the nuptials should be celebrated at Cashmere, where the young King was to meet his lovely bride. Lalla Rookh departed from Delhi, with all the pageantry and attendance due to her rank, under the escort of Fadladeen, Great Nazir or Chamberlain of the Haram, who in his own estimation, at least, was a perfect *arbitrarius*, and peculiarly qualified for a station that demanded such profound knowledge of etiquette. He favours us in the course of his journey with frequent evidences of his censorial talents. Various are the amusements resorted to, at the different stages of this progress, to enliven the *ennui* of stately pomp. But the princess and the ladies in her train had become quite weary of the heartless diversions of which they were daily invited to partake, when it was recollected that there was among the attendants sent by the bridegroom, a young poet of Cashmere, much celebrated throughout that valley for his recitations. He is immediately summoned, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Fadladeen, and at the request of his fair auditors commences the wonderful history of "the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan." It is noted, however, that his appearance had already filled their fancies with favourable anticipations of his song. His name was Feramorz, in appearance about the age of Lalla Rookh, extremely beautiful in his person, and tasteful and *recherché* in his dress. This poem consists of three Cantos, and is followed by 'Paradise and the Peri,' in one Canto, 'The Fire-Worshippers,' in four Cantos, and 'the Light of the Haram,' in one Canto, all introduced, at intervals, to beguile the tediousness of the route. In the process of these recitals Lalla Rookh had become enamoured of the poet. This unhappy passion, which her plighted faith as well as her elevated rank precluded her from indulging, preyed upon her spirits and visibly impaired her health. She had now reached the vale of Cashmere, and prepared to renounce love and Feramorz for her duty and her husband. Dejected and pale the princess embarked on the lake, and was wafted towards the gardens of Shalimar. The barge entered the canal and passed under various saloons. On arriving at the last and most magnificent, where

the monarch awaited his bride, she with difficulty mounted the marble steps, covered with cloth of gold for her ascent. At the end of the hall stood two thrones. On one of them sat the youthful King, on the other the Princess was to be seated. Immediately on her entrance the Monarch rose and approached her. He took the hand of Lalla Rookh. She raised her fearful eyes—screamed with surprise, and fainted at his feet. It was her *Feramorz*!

Of the merits of the poems we shall speak, at this time, in very general terms, as we propose to make a critical review of them for another number. They contain great and glaring faults, and fewer but not less obvious beauties. There are in them passages of very powerful poetry, and others tamely prosaic. Many of the similes are new and beautiful. The versification is unequal, and some of the lines are most affectedly and ungracefully rugged. Mr Moore has failed most in the very particular in which he was expected to excel. The author, to avoid the edge of criticism, has put a number of foolish comments into the mouth of Fadladeen, whom he holds up as a very Zoilus, but among a multiplicity of rapid observations, there are some just strictures upon his performance, by which, if he had felt the force of them, he might have profited. Those who have not possessed themselves of the volume will, probably, be desirous of a specimen of the poet's manner. There is some difficulty in making a selection. In the following extract from the 'Light of the Haram,' there is great truth and delicacy of feeling.

Alas—how light a cause may move  
Dissention between hearts that love!  
Hearts that the world in vain has tried,  
And sorrow but more closely tied;  
That stood the storm, when waves were rough,  
Yet in a sunny hour fall off,  
Like ships, that have gone down at sea,  
When heav'n was all tranquillity!  
A something, light as air—a look,  
A word unkind or wrongly taken—  
Oh! love, that tempests never shook,  
A breath, a touch like this has shaken.  
And ruder words will soon rush in  
To spread the breach that words begin;  
And eyes forget the gentle ray  
They wore in courtship's smiling day;  
And voices lose the tone that shed  
A tenderness round all they said;  
Till fast declining, one by one,  
The sweetnesss of love are gone,  
And hearts, so lately mingled, seem  
Like broken clouds,—or like the stream,  
That smiling left the mountain's brow,  
As though its waters ne'er could sever,  
Yet, ere it reach the plain below,  
Breaks into floods, that part for ever!  
Oh you, that have the charge of Love,  
Keep him in rosy bondage bound,



As in the Fields of Bliss above

He sits, with flowrets fetter'd round;\*

Loose not a tie that round him clings,

Nor ever let him use his wings;

For ev'n an hour, a minute's flight,

Will rob the plumes of half their light.

Like that celestial bird,—whose nest

Is found beneath far Eastern skies,—

Whose wings, though radiant when at rest,

Lose all their glory when he flies!†

For the reason already assigned, we reserve the more particular remarks which the perusal of this work has suggested for a future notice of it.

E.

An Oration, delivered, July 4th, at the request of the Select Men of the town of Boston, in commemoration of the Anniversary of Independence. By EDWARD T. CHANNING. 8vo. pp. 24. JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, Boston.

We must express our gratification upon the perusal of this oration, not only on account of its positive merits, but because it forms such a striking and honourable exception to the character of the performances, which, at every return of our national jubilee, throng to the presses for publication. We are pleased both with the subject-matter of this oration, and the style in which it is written: the former is well selected, well digested and wise, and the latter is pure, chaste and nervous. If we were to advance any objection to the style it would be, that there is sometimes so antiquated a turn of phrase, or choice of words, as to look a little like affectation, though we rather attribute it to the author's deep-felt dislike and horror of the tawdriness and extravagance so much in vogue. There is little danger that a man who thinks and writes like the author of this oration, should ever suffer his imagination to get the mastery over his judgment, and, therefore, we regret that he has been quite so severe with himself. There could not be wished a better occasion for the hopeful inculcation of good political and social principles, than is offered by the annual return of the day on which our fathers declared their country independent, and to prostitute it, as is too commonly done, to party recrimination, and the corruption of taste, is too serious a neglect of duty to be treated with lenity. It is not among the least recommendations of Mr. Channing's able and judicious

\* See the representation of the Eastern Cupid, pinioned closely round with wreaths of flowers, in *Picart's Ceremonies Religieuses*.

† "Among the birds of Tonquin is a species of Goldfinch, which sings so melodiously that it is called the Celestial Bird. Its wings, when it is perched, appear variegated with beautiful colours, but when it flies they lose all their splendour."—*Grosier*.

performance, that it breathes the language of genuine and comprehensive patriotism, blended with a liberal philanthropy.

L.

Narrative of a Journey in Egypt and the Country beyond the Cataracts. By Thomas Legh, Esq. M. P. Philadelphia, MOSES THOMAS. New-York, KIRK & MERCEIN. 8vo. pp. 203.

This is an interesting volume. Mr. Legh has given in plain, direct language, a summary account of a journey performed in Egypt and Nubia in 1812-13. His route has conducted him into a country of which we all feel a curiosity to learn something, and the only regret we feel in closing this volume is that the author has not imparted more information on the subjects that came under his observation. His apprehension of prolixity has rendered him too brief. This is a rare fault with modern travellers. The original publisher in this country (Mr. Thomas) seems, however, to have no diffidence in charging a price upon the publication more proportionate to what it might have contained than to its actual contents.

E.

A Sketch of the Public Life of the Duke of Otranto. Philadelphia, M. CAREY & SON. New-York, KIRK & MERCEIN. 12mo. pp. 172.

The above is all that the title-page of this volume sets forth. We learn from the perusal of the work, however, that it is not the memoir on which it is understood Fouché has himself been employed for some time past, and which the public have been led to expect at his hands. When, where, or by whom it was written, we cannot make out. But as it contains a preface by the 'German editor,' it is reasonable to conclude, that it has, at some time, gone through an edition in Germany. This preface is written in an affected, obscure, mock-diplomatic style, traces of which are discoverable throughout the book. For aught we know, and we are half inclined to suspect it, this work may be from the manufactory which produced the 'Manuscript from St. Helena,' though, unless the letters ascribed to Fouché be fabrications, it is executed with less ability. As to the authenticity of these we have no means of judging but what they themselves afford. They are certainly well draughted papers, but to our apprehension they discover a great deal of that kind of forethought that usually comes afterwards. There are some circumstances, however, besides the 'German editor's' assurance of his *authority* to publish these letters, that induce us to believe it possible that the work may have come out with Fouché's privity. It will serve very well as an *avant courier* to his narrative, and is cal-

culated to prepare the public mind for its reception. It is an ingenious apology for his tergiversations.

E.

**The First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society,** presented May 8th, 1817; with an Appendix, containing extracts of Correspondence, &c. New-York, printed for the Society, by J. Seymour. 8vo. pp. 57.

From this memoir we obtain a full and satisfactory account of the progress and prospects of an institution, which has for its object the furtherance of the best interests of man, and whose efforts promise much towards the accomplishment of its benevolent designs. The philanthropic christian will derive encouragement from the instances of zeal and munificence which it records, and consolation from the hope which it excites. It is impossible to read the eloquent address, with which the pamphlet concludes, without feeling some sense of the importance of the cause which it advocates.

E.

**The Life of Robert Fulton,** by his friend Cadwallader D. Colden, Esq. containing an account of the invention, progress and establishment of Steam-Boats; of improvements in the construction of navigation of Canals, and other works of public utility. KIRK & MERCEIN, and W. B. GILLEY, New-York.

**The Present of a Mistress to a Young Servant,** consisting of friendly Advice and real Histories. By Mrs. Taylor of Ongar. Philadelphia, MATHEW CAREY & SON. New-York, KIRK & MERCEIN. 18mo. pp. 167.

The name of *servant* is so grating in the ears of our domestics, that we are told the mistresses of families find it very difficult to persuade the subordinates of their household to accept this well-meant and truly valuable present. The pride of independence is a noble feeling, when it is founded on a proper basis. We certainly have no wish to repress so generous an emotion. But it is a widely different principle from insubordination. The love of independence should lead to the adoption of the means by which it is to be attained;—in this little volume they are indicated. Sobriety, industry, education, good manners and a kind disposition, will always conciliate esteem, and bring one's services into request. A person who possesses these virtues is exempt from all those wants which impoverish the vicious, and is qualified both by his character and usefulness to make his way in society. We have no wish that one in the condition of a hired servant should limit his ambition to retaining that situation all his days. On the contrary, we would recommend it to such a one always to keep in view an establishment in life. For this purpose let him

treasure up his earnings, and let him so-lace his toils with all the sweets of anticipation. It is undoubtedly pleasanter to allot one's own tasks and hours than to have them assigned. But this prerogative may be purchased too dearly. It is better to minister to others for a liberal reward, than to become a slave to our own necessities out of mere horror of servitude. It is folly to embark upon the world without an adequate equipment. This equipment consists in capital, skill or reputation, or in all combined. And all these, to a certain degree, may be acquired by a faithful servant in a respectable family. He may accumulate capital from his wages, skill in all the necessary arts of life, by diligence in his vocation, and reputation by a long course of good conduct. It is the deportment and not the station that confers respectability.

This little Present is intended, principally, for young female servants; and considering the temptations and trials to which their circumstances expose them, they need all the aids of admonition and example to resist and overcome them.

E.

**The Pocket Lavater, or the Science of Physiognomy;** to which is added, an Inquiry into the analogy existing between brute and human Physiognomy, from the Italian of Porta. Embellished with 44 copperplate heads. New-York. VAN WINKLE & WILEY. 18mo. pp. 138.

This is announced in the advertisement as a translation from the French. Whether Physiognomy can be reduced to a science, we have our doubts. That we all receive impressions of character, in some degree, from what we deem significant expressions of countenance, is very true. It is not less true, however, that these indications are far from infallible. First impressions are easily effaced by familiar acquaintance, and so far from forming definitive opinions of disposition or intellect, from the adjustment of features, we are much more apt, eventually, to 'see the visage in the mind.' Every man's experience will suggest to him instances of the fallacy of these boasted criteria, for determining the dimensions of the understanding and the heart. The confidence of ignorance often passes for the self possession of wisdom, whilst modesty is liable to be mistaken for dulness. We sometimes see virtue affecting an ungainly exterior, and but too frequently meet with those, who are

—Skill'd to grace

A devil's purpose with an angel's face.

The heads in this volume generally comport with the traits imputed to them; though not always very strictly. The comparison of varieties of the human countenance with



those of brutes, to which some moral qualities are attributed, is well imagined, and might, with great truth, have been extended further.

E.

Correspondence between the Reverend John Johnson, Pastor of the first Presbyterian Church, in Newburgh, state of New-York, and Miss Elizabeth Jones, relative to the change in her opinions, which occasioned her dismissal from the church. 8vo. pp. 43. New-York. CHARLES V. BALDWIN. RILEY & ADAMS.

If Miss Jones be as uneducated and simple

as she is represented in the advertisement to this "Correspondence," (and we do not doubt the representation) the acuteness and comprehension of her mind are extraordinary.

She has with much plainness and force, as well as with candour and right feeling, stated the grounds on which she claims the right of judging for herself; and without criminating Mr Johnson and the church over which he exercises the pastoral care, for withholding from her their communion, she has given an able and independent vindication of her own conduct.

L.

#### ART. 15. MATHEMATICAL LUCUBRATIONS.

QUESTION 5, BY C. DAVIS, JUN. A. B. N. YORK.

**R**ESOLVE the formula  $x^2 - nxy + y^2$  into its factors.

QUESTION 6, BY X. OF NEW-HAVEN.

To find the equation of a curve, such that the contents of the solid formed by the curve and an ordinate about a variable absciss shall be in a constant ratio to its curve superficies.

QUESTION 7, BY CAPT. CROZET, PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING AT WEST-POINT.

Etant donnés un cercle et une ligne droite,

tirer une 2<sup>e</sup> ligne droite qui coupe la première sous un angle donné de telle manière que, coupant aussi le cercle en deux points les parties interceptées entre ces 2 points et la droite donnée soient entre elles comme  $m : n$ .

QUESTION 8, BY THOMAS BRADY, NEW-YORK.

In the city of New-York stands an edifice, the shade of whose summit, on the 4th of July, described a curve on the plane of the horizon, whose transverse axis measured 250 feet. Required the height of said edifice.

#### ART. 16. REPORT OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, NEW-YORK, DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1817.

##### ACUTE DISEASES.

**F**EBRIS Intermittens, (*Intermittent fever*.) 3; Febris Remittens, (*Remittent Fever*.) 3; Synocha, (*Inflammatory Fever*.) 1; Typhus. 4; Febris Infantum Remittens, (*Infantile Remittent Fever*.) 26; Phlegmone, (*Inflammation*.) 2; Inflammatio Testium, 1; Paronychia, (*Whitlow*.) 1; Ophthalmia, (*Inflammation of the Eyes*.) 5; Trachitis, (*Croup or Hives*.) 1; Pneumonia, (*Inflammation of the Chest*.) 10; Pneumonia Typhodes, (*Inflammation of the Chest with Typhous Fever*.) 4; Bronchitis, (*Inflammation of the Bronchiæ*.) 2; Hyteritis, (*Inflammation of the Womb*.) 1; Rheumatismus Acutus (*Acute Rheumatism*.) 4; Epistaxis, (*Bleeding from the Nose*.) 1; Hæmoptysis, (*Spitting of Blood*.) 1; Cholera Morbus, 4; Dysenteria, (*Dysentery*.) 3; Rubella, (*measles*.) 4; Erythema, 2; Urticaria, (*Nettle Rash*.) 2; Erysipelas, (*St. Anthony's Fire*.) 4; Vaccinia (*Kine Pock*.) 32; Morbi Infantiles, (*Infantile Diseases*.) 6.

##### CHRONIC AND LOCAL DISEASES.

Asthenia, (*Debility*.) 4; Vertigo, 6; Cephalalgia, (*Head-ach*.) 10; Hemiplegia, (*Palsy of one side*.) 1; Dyspepsia, (*Indigestion*.) 12; Vomitus, (*Vomiting*.) 2; Gastrodynia, (*Pain in the Stomach*.) 5; Enterodynia, (*Pain in the*

*Intestines*.) 6; Chorea, (*St. Vitus's Dance*.) 1; Asthma et Dyspnœa, (*Asthma and Difficult Breathing*.) 5; Palpitatio, (*Palpitation of the Heart*.) 1; Hysteria, (*Hystericks*.) 1; Hypochondriasis, 2; Colica, (*Colic*.) 3; Colica Pictorum, (*Painter's Colic*.) 2; Obstipatio, (*Costiveness*.) 21; Icterus, (*Jaundice*.) 1; Rheumatismus Chronicus, (*Chronic Rheumatism*.) 12; Pleurodynia, 3; Lumbago, 6; Ophthalmia Chronica, (*Chronic Inflammation of the Eyes*.) 9; Hepatitis Chronica, (*Chronic Inflammation of the Liver*.) 1; Bronchitis Chronica, (*Chronic Inflammation of the Bronchiæ*.) 16; Catarrhus Chronicus, (*Chronic Catarrh*.) 1; Phthisis Pulmonalis, (*Consumption of the Lungs*.) 3; Hæmoptysis, (*Spitting of Blood*.) 1; Hæmorrhoids, (*Piles*.) 2; Menorrhagia, 2; Diarrhœa, 12; Leucorrhœa, 1; Amenorrhœa, 7; Dolor Uteri, (*Pain of the Uterus*.) 2; Plethora, 23; Anasarca, (*Dropsy*.) 2; Hydrothorax, (*Dropsy of the Chest*.) 1; Ascites, (*Dropsy of the Abdomen*.) 1; Scrophula, (*King's Evil*.) 2; Atrophia, (*Atrophy*.) 1; Tabes Mesenterica, (*Obstruction of the Mesenteric Glands*.) 2; Verminatio, (*Worms*.) 20; Syphilis, 5; Urethritis, 6; Phymosis, 1; Tumor, 5; Varix, (*Swelling of a Vein*.) 1; Stemma, (*Sprain*.) 2; Fractura, (*Fracture*.) 1; Contusio, (*Bruise*.) 10; Vulus, (*Wound*.) 7; Abscessus, (*Abscess*.) 2.

4; Ulcus, (*Ulcer*), 13; Aphtha, (*Thrush*), 3; Ustio (*Burn*), 1; Odontalgia, (*Tooth-ach*), 16; Morbi Cutanei, (*Eruptions of the Skin*), 43.

The frequent showers and repeated rains of this month, proved highly favourable to vegetation, which now exhibits a luxuriant appearance. The 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 23d, 28th, 29th, and 30th, were all attended with more or less rain, which was heavy on the 3d, 4th, 15th and 19th; and on the evening of the 29th, was accompanied with much thunder and lightning. The quantity of rain, as measured by the pluviometer, was 8.45 inches. The *maximum* of the thermometer, in the shade, was 81°: its *minimum* 49°. The mean temperature for the morning was 58°; for the afternoon 70°; at sunset 66°. The winds have been somewhat variable; occasionally from the east and north-east, but most commonly from the south and south-west.

The series of mixed and incongruous disorders mentioned in the preceding Catalogue, may be considered as an effect of the sudden commencement of Summer heats, after a late and cold Spring; and in some degree, also, as the result of hot sun-shine alternating with frequent rains and showers, and in a few instances with sharp easterly and north-easterly winds. It would seem, indeed, that the complaints of Winter, Spring and Summer, had been promiscuously crowded together, without any distinct or predominant character. But notwithstanding, the month of June appears to have been, generally speaking, healthy. From an amelioration of the temperature of the weather, the inflammatory constitution so conspicuous throughout the Spring, has much declined. Acute disorders of the organs of respiration, and other inflammatory affections, have, in consequence, become less frequent. This amendment of temperature appears also to have been favourable to the convalescent and phthisical. Only two new cases of Phthisis pulmonalis have been reported at the Dispensary during this interval; but in the two preceding months there were fourteen cases of this disease, which were inadvertently left out of the list prefixed to the last Report. It may here be remarked, that the state of the weather has frequently more influence in producing a favourable change in some of the affections of the lungs, than any of the remedies that are usually applied.

A few cases of Intermittent, Remittent, and Typhous Fevers, appeared in different quarters of the city. Fourteen deaths from Typhus alone are recorded in the New-York bills of mortality. Only four cases of this disease occurred in the practice of the Dispensary, all of which terminated favourably. In four other patients it was associated with

thoracic inflammation, constituting the Pneumonia Typhodes of writers, and forming a combination of symptoms, than which there are few more difficult of management, or more embarrassing to the physician in the whole history of acute disorders.

The returning warmth of Summer has already manifested its influence in exciting those affections of the stomach and bowels, that depend upon a disordered state of the digestive and biliary organs, produced by the operation of external heat.

The *Infantile Remittent*, formerly described, has greatly predominated over every other acute disorder. It has seldom, however, shown any untractableness in its symptoms; on the contrary, it has, in general, been speedily subdued by the treatment recommended in the last Report. The duration of this disease, was different in different patients; but in most instances, it continued from seven to ten days. In several it terminated within the first week; and in only a few instances, was it protracted beyond the fourteenth day. The decided efficacy of early and free evacuations from the intestinal canal, in arresting the progress of this disorder, and in rendering its symptoms more mild and tractable, was strikingly exemplified in a number of instances. Indeed, throughout the whole course of the disease, whenever the bowels were suffered to become constipated, an increase of pain and irritation in the abdomen, and an augmentation of fever, supervened. Under these circumstances, the only relief was from the operation of a purgative. In short, to the successful management of the complaint, an open state of the bowels is indispensable; without which, all other treatment will be of little avail. And so great is usually the torpor and inactivity of the intestines, that it is surprising what large active doses of aperient medicines are often required to excite their peristaltic motion. But in the use of purgatives, it must be observed, that some circumspection is certainly necessary. The intention is merely to remove from the bowels their stagnant and irritating contents, and afterwards to keep up gentle action, and not active catharsis, which would only tend to relax the tone of the alimentary canal, and unnecessarily to exhaust the system.

A distinct crisis of this fever was seldom or ever observable; the signs of amendment occurring in too gradual a manner to ascertain distinctly the precise time of their commencement. The favourable symptoms, however, of which sometimes one and sometimes another gave the first indication of recovering, were, a return of appetite; the alvine evacuations having a more healthy appearance; the fever becoming less urgent, with longer intervals between the accessions of



the paroxysms; the pulse growing stronger, more steady, and less frequent; the tongue beginning to look clean; and the patient acquiring more tranquillity of temper.

Chronic affections of the Bronchiæ, were frequent. To this head belong chronic coughs, Tussis cum Dyspnœa, Catarrhus pituitosus, Catarrhus senilis, &c. Cephalic complaints generally were often met with. But the most prevalent of the class of chronic diseases, as will be seen from an inspection of the foregoing list, were dyspepsia and other disorders of the alimentary canal. These were, in a certain degree, to be attributed to the increased temperature of the atmosphere: but it is a lamentable truth, that in the majority of instances, they could be clearly traced to the intemperate use of spirituous liquors.

The subject of the case of Chorea is a female, aged 15 years, in whom the catamenia have never appeared. The disease, although of several years standing, appears to be declining under the use of chalybeates, vegetable tonics, and *purgatives* at intervals of a few days.

As a suitable appendage to this account of diseases—the Reporter subjoins the number of deaths stated in the New-York Bills of Mortality, for the month of June:—

Abcess, 2; Apoplexy, 3; Asthma, 1; Burn-

ed, 1; Catarrh, 3; Childbed, 2; Colic, 1; Cholera Morbus, 1; Consumption, 37; Convulsions, 12; Diarrhœa, 1; Dropsy, 7; Dropsy in the Head, 6; Dropsy in the chest, 2; Drowned, 2; Dysentery, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Fever, 1; Bilious Fever, 1; Inflammatory Fever, 1; Remittent Fever, 2; Typhous Fever, 14; Gout, 2; Hæmorrhage, 1; Hives, 1; Inflammation of the Brain, 3; Inflammation of the Chest, 8; Inflammation of the liver, 2; Inflammation of the bowels, 3; Insanity, 1; Jaundice, 1; Marasmus, 2; Mortification, 1; Old age, 8; Palsy, 2; Pleurisy, 2; Quinsy, 1; Rheumatism, 1; Scalded, 1; Scirrhus, 1; Scirrhus of the liver, 1; Spasms, 1; Sprue, 1; Still-born, 15; Sudden Death, 1; Tabes mesenterica, 3; Teething, 1; Vomiting of blood, 1; Worms, 2; Unknown, 1; Casualty, 1; Suicide, 2; Total of deaths, 180.

Of this number there died 47 of and under the age of 1 year; 8 between 1 and 2 years; 6 between 2 and 5; 6 between 5 and 10; 10 between 10 and 20; 21 between 20 and 30; 26 between 30 and 40; 24 between 40 and 50; 14 between 50 and 60; 9 between 60 and 70; 7 between 70 and 80; 2 between 80 and 90; and 1 between 90 and 100.

JACOB DYCKMAN, M.D.

New-York, June 30th, 1817.

#### ART. 17. CABINET OF VARIETIES.

##### EFFECTS OF POLITICAL CHANGES.

A COMMISSION was executed on Monday, the 28th of July, at Tammany Hall, in the city of New-York, under a writ from the court of Chancery, *de lunatico inquirendo*, on Don Martin Thompson, Minister from the patriots of Buenos Ayres to the United States. The commissioners were Robert Bogardus, Esq. James Campbell, Esq. Hon. Samuel L. Mitchill, M. D. and Archibald Bruce, M. D.—From the testimony of the witnesses examined, the Commissioners and the Jury impanelled to try the question, were fully satisfied of Don Martin's utter mental incapacity. It appears that he never was a man of strong understanding, and apprehension and anxiety easily undermined and subverted his reasoning faculties. His attention to his pecuniary interests has not, however, in any degree diminished since his derangement. On the contrary, solicitude on this subject, was probably one of the causes of the aberration of his mind, and still retains its ascendant. He has a considerable sum deposited in the Mechanics' bank in this city; but upon this he is very reluctant to infringe, whilst he has an irresistible propensity to increase his store, by appropriating whatever he can lay hold of. It was by his extravagances in this

way, that his insanity was first discovered. Signor T. arrived in this country about the end of the year 1815. His disease has been gradually taking hold of him, and since the middle of May last, he has been an absolute lunatic. He seems to have suffered a complete prostration of intellect, and is sinking into idiocy. He is confined in the hospital.

The Count Regnaud St. Jean d'Angely has lately exhibited another singular instance of insanity, in New York, though of a very different kind. His delirium was accompanied with a wonderful exaltation of mind. He conceived magnificent projects. He bought estates, ordered expensive improvements, contracted for ships, &c. and gave in payment draughts upon any bank whose printed checks were offered him. He seriously entertained the idea of invading France with a fleet of steam boats, and it is said, had actually bespoken saddles for a corps of cavalry which he intended to embark as a part of his expedition. He suffered some alarm, however, from an idea which had taken possession of him, that the Bourbons had suborned persons to poison him, and that the detention of Madame, his wife, was a part of the scheme of the conspiracy that sought his life. He was several

times confined in the hospital, and as often discharged at the request of his friends. A week or two since, he sailed for Holland in great glee, making no secret of his design of dethroning Louis the 18th, and restoring the Bonapartean dynasty.

*From the New (London) Monthly Magazine.*

A traveller, who has made some observations on the state of society in Edinburgh, gives us the following particulars respecting some of the most distinguished literary characters of that city :

PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR.

Professor Playfair, who, I believe, goes as frequently into company as any young man that lives according to the fashion, is often to be seen in the corner of a crowded drawing-room. He is now about 60 years of age, and has nothing remarkable in his appearance, excepting a very intelligent, gray eye. He was at first in the church, but resigned his living and obtained a professor's chair. Besides his criticisms in the *Edinburgh Review*, chiefly on mathematical works and travels, he published some years since an explanation of Hutton's geological system, which was very favourably received.

He is styled the D'Alembert of Edinburgh, and not without reason, though as great a compliment is thus paid to D'Alembert as to him. What is particularly pleasing in Playfair, is a peculiar simplicity and frankness of manner; and it is truly gratifying to witness the mildness and modesty which characterize the demeanour of this worthy scholar and philosopher. Playfair is a bachelor, and his unmarried sister at present lives with him.

WALTER SCOTT.

In another corner—probably the *Poet's Corner*—you may occasionally find Walter Scott, though he is not a frequent visiter of these places. I should imagine that there is scarcely any other person in the profane world who is so much talked of as Walter Scott, and but few travellers come to Edinburgh without inquiring whether he be visible. In a small dark room where one of the courts is held, he is to be seen every morning in term time, seated at a small table with the acts of the court before him. He is a short, broad-shouldered, and rather robust man, with light hair, eyes between blue and gray, broad nose, round face, with an almost sleepy look, dressed in a shabby black gown, his lame leg concealed under the table, and the other extended in such a way as never leg, whether lame or sound, ought to be:—a man, forsooth, to whom you would swear that heaven had given a good-natured, honest soul, not overburdened with intellect—a jolly, loyal subject, who is fond of port and porter, pays his

taxes without grumbling, and can sing : *God save the King*. Not a poetic feature, nor a ray of genius in his face, except a somewhat animated eye, distinguishes the bust of the author of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, from the stupid, vacant, and unlettered loon.

Mr Scott is about 47 years old, and is descended from an obscure family in Lothian. In his infancy, as he himself relates, the old people took him upon their knees, called him *Little Watty*, and told him all sorts of old stories and legends, while his brothers were abroad at work, from which he was exempted on account of his lameness. Some of the philosophers who attach a moral to all their fables, will probably make the discovery that the world owed one more great poet to the circumstance that Walter Scott was born with one leg shorter than the other. Well! e'en let them if they will!—Scott has been some time married to a Guernsey lady, a natural daughter of the late Duke of Devonshire, with whom he is said to have received a portion of 10,000*l*. She was born in the island, and spoke wretched broken English. To her virtues belong an ungovernable fury against all the unlucky wights who censure her husband's works. It is reported, that when his *Marmion* was criticised in the *Edinburgh Review*, she could scarcely be restrained from pulling the ears of the editor when she met him some time after at a dinner party.

Mr. Scott is blest with some other good things that rarely fall to the lot of a poet. He is sheriff-depute of a county, commits offenders to gaol, and sends them to the gallows with great ability. He is also a clerk of the abovementioned court. These two places produce him from 800*l*. to 1,000*l* per annum.

Though a great number of travellers have letters of recommendation to Mr. Scott, yet his parties are not numerous; he confines himself to a chosen few of the ministerial side, and is warmly attached to the king and the church. His manners are agreeable, untainted with vanity, and the only affectation to be perceived in him is, that he is solicitous not to appear as a poet. He is very lively and full of anecdote; and though not brilliant in company, is always cheerful and unassuming.

REV. ARCHIBALD ALISON.

The Rev. Mr. Alison, known by his *Essay on Taste. Sermons, &c.* is a very amiable man, whose feelings are as pure as his taste. He is a native of Scotland, but educated in England, and was for several years head minister of the Episcopal Chapel at Edinburgh. For mildness, elegance and persuasive eloquence, his sermons have scarcely any equal. His amiable and accomplished wife is an adopted daughter of the late Mrs. Montague, with whom she long lived in London and Pa-



ris, among the most celebrated persons of their time. Hence the conversation of Mrs. Allison is peculiarly interesting. The company too that visits at their house, is the best and most select of all classes in Edinburgh.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS OF MUD AND SALT IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

By T. S. Goad, Esq. of the East India Service.

Having received an extraordinary account of a natural phenomenon in the Plains of Grobogan, fifty pals or miles N E. of Solo, a party, of which I was one, set off from Solo on the 8th of September, 1815, to examine it.

On approaching the village of Kuhoo, we saw, between two trees in a plain, an appearance like the surf breaking over rocks, with a strong spray falling leeward. The spot was completely surrounded by huts for the manufacture of salt, and at a distance looked like a large village. Alighting, we went to the *Bludugs*, as the Javanese call them. They are situated in the village of Kuhoo, and by Europeans are called by that name. We found them to be on an elevated plain of mud, about two miles in circumference, in the centre of which immense bodies of salt mud were thrown up to the height of from ten to fifteen feet, in the form of large globes, which, bursting, emitted volumes of dense white smoke. The large globes or bubbles, of which there were two, continued throwing up and bursting seven or eight times in a minute by the watch. At times they throw up two or three tons of mud. We got to leeward of the smoke, and found it to smell like the washing of a gun-barrel. As the globes burst, they threw the mud out from the centre, with a pretty loud noise, occasioned by the falling of the mud upon that which surrounded it, and of which the plain is composed. It was difficult and dangerous to approach the large globes or bubbles, as the ground was all a quagmire, except where the surface of the mud had become hardened by the sun; upon this we approached cautiously to within fifty yards of the largest bubble, or mud-pudding, as it might very properly be called, for it was of the consistency of a custard-pudding, and of very considerable diameter; here and there, where the foot accidentally rested on a spot not sufficiently hardened to bear, it sunk, to the no small distress of the walker.

We also got close to a small globe or bubble. (the plain was full of them of different sizes) and observed it closely for some time. It appeared to heave and swell, and when the internal air had raised it to some height, it burst and fell down in concentric circles, in which shape it remained quiet until a sufficient quantity of air was again formed internally to raise and burst another bubble. This continued at intervals from about one-half to

two minutes. From various other parts of the quagmire round the large globes or bubbles, there were occasionally small quantities of mud shot up like rockets to the height of twenty or thirty feet, and accompanied by smoke. This was in parts where the mud was of too stiff a consistency to rise in globes or bubbles. The mud at all the places we came near was cold on the surface, but we were told it was warm beneath. The water which drains from the mud is collected by the Javanese, and by being exposed in the hollows of split bamboos to the rays of the sun, deposits crystals of salt. The salt thus made is reserved exclusively for the Emperor of Solo. In dry weather it yields thirty *dudjins* of one hundred *catties* each, every month, but in wet or cloudy weather less.

In the afternoon we rode to a place in a forest called Ramsam, to view a salt lake, a mud hillock, and various boiling or rather bubbling pools. The lake was about half a mile in circumference, of a dirty looking water, boiling up all over in gurgling bodies, but more particularly in the centre, which appeared like a strong spring; the water was quite cold, and tasted bitter, salt, and sour, and had an offensive smell. About thirty yards from the lake stood the mud hillock, which was about fifteen feet high from the level of the earth. The diameter of its base was about twenty-five yards, and its top about eight feet, and in form an exact cone. The top is open, and the interior keeps constantly working and heaving up mud in globular forms, like the *Bludugs*. The hillock is entirely formed of mud which has flowed out of the top; every rise of the mud was accompanied by a rumbling noise from the bottom of the hillock, which was distinctly heard for some seconds before the bubbles burst. The outside of the hillock was quite firm. We stood on the edge of the opening and sounded it, and found it to be eleven fathoms deep. The mud was more liquid than at the *Bludugs*, and no smoke was emitted from the lake, hillock, or pools.

Close to the foot of the hillock was a small pool of the same water as the lake, which appeared exactly like a pot of water boiling violently; it was shallow, except in the centre, into which we thrust a stick twelve feet long, but found no bottom. The hole not being perpendicular we could not sound it with a line.

About two hundred yards from the lake were several large pools or springs, two of which were eight and ten feet in diameter. They were like the small pool, but boiled more violently, and smelt excessively. The ground around them was hot to the feet, and the air which issued from them quite hot, so that it was most probably inflammable; but we did not ascertain this. We heard the boiling thirty yards before we came to the

pools, resembling in noise a water fall. The pools did not overflow; of course the bubbling was occasioned by the rising of air alone. The water of one of the pools appeared to contain a mixture of earth and lime, and from the taste, to be combined with alkali. The water of the Bludugs and the lake is used medicinally by the Javanese, and cattle drinking of the water are poisoned.—*British Annual Register for 1816.*

#### ABYSSINIAN ACTING.

*From Sall's Voyage to Abyssinia.*

As I am now upon the holiday sports of the Abyssinians, it may not be amiss to give some account of this man. Totte Mâze, for such was his name, was one of the cleverest mimics I have ever seen, the command which he possessed over his features almost equalling that which was displayed on the boards of our own theatres by Suet; an orator to whom he bore considerable resemblance. One of his chief acquirements consisted in the singular art of making other people (particularly strangers, who had not been apprized of his intention) imitate the contortions of his own features, a power which I repeatedly saw him exercise with success, and which, on one occasion, drew me into the same kind of ridiculous situation, without my being conscious of the changes in my countenance, until I was roused by a friendly hint from the Ras, who let me into the secret of what he was about. He afterwards performed, at the Ras's request, some finished pieces of acting that evinced very extraordinary native talent.

One of these consisted in the imitation of the behaviour of a chief in battle, who had not been remarkable for his courage. At first he came in very pompously; calling out in an overbearing manner to his soldiers, and vaunting what he would do when the enemy approached. He then mimicked the sound of horns at a distance, and the low beating of a drum. At hearing this, he represented the chief, as beginning to be a little cautious, and to ask questions of those around him, whether they thought the enemy were strong. This alarm he continued to heighten in proportion as the enemy advanced, until at last he depicted the hero as nearly overcome by his fears; the musket trembling in his hand, his heart panting, and his eyes completely fixed, while, without being conscious of it, his legs began to make a very prudent retreat. This part of his acting excited among the spectators its due share of contempt, when dexterously laying hold of the circumstance, he affected to be ashamed of his cowardice, mustered up his whole stock of courage, and advanced, firing his matchlock at the same moment in a direction exactly contrary to that in which the enemy was

supposed to stand, when, apparently frightened at the noise of his own gun, he sank down on his knees and begged for mercy: during this time the expression of his face was imitable, and, at the conclusion, the whole of the spectators burst into a shout of admiration.

In another representation, he imitated the overstrained politeness of an Amharic courtier, paying a first visit to a superior. On coming in, he fell on his face and kissed the ground, paying most abject compliments to the chief, and, on being invited to sit down, placed himself with well-feigned humility close to the threshold of the door: shortly afterwards, on the supposition of a question being asked him by the chief, he arose, and still carrying on the farce, prostrated himself the second time, and gave an answer couched in very polite and artful phrases, advancing cautiously at the same time into the middle of the room. In this manner he continued to take advantage of the attention paid to him, gradually stealing along, till he got close to the side of the chief, when he assumed an extraordinary degree of familiarity, talked loudly, and, to complete the ridiculous effect of the whole scene, affectedly shoved his nose almost in contact with the other's face. This species of satire afforded great delight to the Tigrians; as they pretend on all occasions to despise the submissive and effeminate manners of the people of Amhara, whom they invariably describe, as "possessing smooth tongues and no hearts."

In addition to his other representations, Totte Mâze gave a most admirable imitation of the mincing step and coquettish manners of the women of Amhara, and of their extreme affectation in answering a few of the most common questions. In all these representations, the tones of his voice were so perfectly adapted to the different characters, and his action so thoroughly appropriate, that it gave me very unexpected gratification.

The following instance may be related, as a specimen of the wit usually practised by the jesters of this country; who, like the fools of old times, exercise their ingenuity upon persons of every description, without regard to rank or station. He had, one day, so much offended the Ras by some liberties that he had taken with him, that he ordered him never again to set foot upon his carpet, (which, it may be noticed, extends about half way down the room.) On the following day, however, to the great surprise of the company, the jester made his appearance, mounted on the back of one of his attendants, in which ludicrous situation he advanced close up to the Ras, and with a very whimsical expression of features, cried out, "you can't say that I am on your carpet now." The Ras, who, like most of his countrymen, delights in humour, could not



refrain from smiling, which ensured the jester's forgiveness. Several other anecdotes were related to me, that displayed much originality, but they were of a description that the reader will probably forgive me for omitting.

The chief amusement of the lower class of the community during this season of festivity, consists in playing at a game called 'kersa,' which is precisely similar to the common English game of 'bandy.' Large parties meet for this purpose; the inhabitants of whole villages frequently challenging each other to the contest. On these occasions, as might be expected, the game is violently disputed, and when the combatants are pretty equally matched, it sometimes takes up the greater part of the day to decide. The victors afterwards return shouting and dancing to their homes, amidst the loud acclamations of their female friends. I also occasionally observed, at Antálo, that the vanquished were received with similar honours, and we often heard them challenging their opponents, in a friendly way, to renew the sport, though, at other times, the parties, engaged in these contests, fell into a violent rage, both men and women uttering the most terrible menaces, and pouring forth torrents of abuse; so that, as frequently happens in our own country, that which was begun in jest, ended in blows; but, even in such cases, they are never known to attack each other with any other weapon than the sticks, or bandies, which they employ in the game. In one instance, Mr. Pearce mentioned an incident which occurred in his presence, where one-half the town of Moculla was so hotly engaged against the other, that at last the combat became very alarming, and the Ras himself was obliged to interfere, but did not succeed in parting them, till several men had been laid dead on the field. The Ras received an accidental blow in the fray, notwithstanding which, he would not, from a feeling of humanity, which is the distinguishing feature of his character, permit Mr. Pearce to use his pistols, which he had drawn out for the occasion.

#### WEAKNESSES OF GREAT MEN.

Voiture was the son of a vintner, and like our Prior, was so mortified whenever reminded of his original occupation, that it was said of him, that wine which cheered the heart of all men, sickened that of Voiture. Rousseau, the poet, was the son of a cobbler; and when his honest parent waited at the door of the theatre, to embrace his son on the success of his first piece, the inhuman poet repulsed the venerable father with insult and contempt. Akenside ever considered his lameness as an insupportable misfortune, since it continually reminded him of

his origin, being occasioned by the fall of a cleaver from one of his father's blocks, a respectable butcher. Milton delighted in contemplating his own person, and the engraver not having reached our sublime bard's 'ideal grace,' he has pointed his indignation in four iambics. Among the complaints of Pope, is that of 'the pictured shape.' Even the strong minded Johnson would not be painted 'blinking Sam.' Mr. Boswell tells us that Goldsmith attempted to show his agility to be superior to the dancing of an ape, whose praise had occasioned him a fit of jealousy, but he failed in imitating his rival. The inscription under Boileau's portrait, describing his character with lavish panegyric, and a preference to Juvenal and Horace, is unfortunately known to have been written by himself.—*D'Israeli's Essay on the Literary Character.*

#### IRISH INGENUITY.

When General V—— was quartered in a small town in Ireland, he and his lady were regularly besieged, whenever they got into their carriage, by an old beggar-woman, who kept her post at the door, assailing them daily with fresh importunities and fresh tales of distress. At last the lady's charity and the general's patience, were nearly exhausted, but their petitioner's wit was still in its pristine vigour. One morning, at the accustomed hour, when the lady was getting into her carriage, the old woman began, 'Agh! my lady; success to your ladyship, and success to your honour's honour, this morning, of all days in the year; for sure didn't I dream last night, that her ladyship gave me a pound of *ta.* and that your honour gave me a pound of tobacco?' 'But, my good woman,' said the general, 'do you know, that dreams always go by the rule of contrary?' 'Do they so, please your honour?' rejoined the old woman. 'Then it must be your honour that will give me the *ta.* and her ladyship that will give me the tobacco.' The general being of Sterne's opinion, that a bon mot is always worth something, even more than a pinch of snuff, gave the ingenious dreamer the value of her dream. *Edgeworth's Essay on Irish Bulls.*

#### SOLOMON AND QUEEN SHEBA.

The following well-pointed story is taken by D'Israeli from the Talmud

The power of Solomon had spread his wisdom to the remotest parts of the known world. Queen Sheba, attracted by the splendour of his reputation, visited this poetical King, at his own court: there, one day, to exercise the sagacity of the monarch, Sheba presented herself at the foot of the throne; in each hand she held a wreath of flowers, one composed of natural, the other of artificial flowers. Art, in the labour of the mimic

wreath, had exquisitely emulated the lively hues of nature; so that at the distance it was held by the Queen for the inspection of the King, it was deemed impossible for him to decide, as her question imported, which wreath was the production of nature, and which the work of art. The sagacity of Solomon seemed perplexed; yet to be vanquished, though in a trifle, by a trifling woman, irritated his pride. The son of David, he who had written treatises on the vegetable productions "from the cedar to the hyssop," to acknowledge himself outwitted by a woman, with shreds of paper and glazed paintings! The honour of the monarch's reputation for divine sagacity seemed diminished; and the whole Jewish court looked solemn and melancholy. At length an expedient presented itself to the King; and it must be confessed worthy of the natural philosopher. Observing a cluster of bees hovering about a window, he commanded that it should be opened; it was opened—the bees rushed into the court and alighted immediately on one of the wreaths, while not a single one fixed on the other. The baffled Sheba had one more reason to be astonished at the wisdom of Solomon.

Such is the story. Mr. D'Israeli thus turns its moral. "This would make a pretty poetical tale. It would yield an elegant description, and a pleasing moral; that the *bee* only rests on the *natural* beauties, and never *fixes* on the *painted* flowers, however inimitably the colours may be laid on. Applied to the *ladies*, this would give it pungency."

*Curiosities of Literature*, vol. 1. pp. 371, 372.

#### ORATOR HENLEY.

"I never," says a person who knew little about the doctor, "saw *Orator Henley* but once, and that was at the Grecian Coffee-house, where a gentleman he was acquainted with coming in, and seating himself in the same box, the following dialogue passed between them."

'*Henley*. "Pray what is become of our old friend Dick Smith? I have not seen him for several years."

'*Gentleman*. "I really don't know. The last time I heard of him he was at *Ceylon*, or some of our settlements in the *West Indies*."

'*Henley* (with some surprise). "At *Ceylon*, or some of our settlements in the *West Indies*? My good sir, in one sentence there are two mistakes. *Ceylon* is not one of our settlements; it belongs to the *Dutch*, and it is situated not in the *West*, but the *East Indies*!"

'*Gentleman* (with some heat). "That I deny!"

'*Henley*. "More shame for you! I will engage to bring a boy of eight years of age who will confute you."

'*Gentleman* (in a cooler tone of voice). "Well—be it where it will, I thank God I know very little about these sort of things."

'*Henley*. What, you thank God for your ignorance. do you."

'*Gentleman* (in a violent rage). "I do, sir, —What then?"

'*Henley*. "Sir, you have a great deal to be thankful for."

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several valuable communications are on file, which shall have place in our next number. We have received the *Loiterer* No. I, and are obliged, by the kind intentions of our correspondent, but have no room in our publication for essays which have neither wit nor wisdom to recommend them. We are resolute in our determination to admit no prosing dissertations upon virtue, modesty, hope, taste, fancy, genius, industry, idleness, prolixity, or procrastination, into our columns. We shall always be grateful for contributions which come within the scope of our work, of which some idea may be formed from the present number. We should sooner have introduced the department of Original Communications, had we been sooner provided with suitable materials to fill it.

Several solutions of the mathematical questions in our last, have been received, and shall be published in due time. It is our intention to propose prizes for the solution of difficult questions of practical utility.

Our friend, at the seat of government, will perceive that the list of Patents for June, did not arrive in season for this number. We shall rely on his kind attention hereafter.

#### TO OUR READERS.

We must apologize to some of our more recent subscribers for not furnishing them immediately with the 1st and 2nd numbers of our Magazine. The first edition of them is entirely exhausted, and we have not yet got another through the press. We shall have it in our power, however, to forward the first number in about ten days, and the second in three weeks. We originally issued 2000 copies;—it will be gratifying to the early patrons of our undertaking to learn that our subscribers already exceed that number by several hundreds. In this unprecedented encouragement we find only a new motive to exertion. In proportion as the circulation of our work extends, we shall be anxious to increase its reputation.

#### ERRATA.

Page 246, col. 1, line 20 from top, for *Stuart*, read *Stewart*.

Page 259, col. 2, line 8 from bottom, for *commences* read *commences*.

Page 260, col. 1, line 6 from bottom, for *cettee*, read *cette*.

Page 290, col. 1, line 27, for *on* read *and*.

Page 290, col. 2, line 7, for *M.D.* read *DB*.